THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

GENERAL GARIBALDI.

Speech at Orvieto.

Orvieto (Aug. 28) Correspondence of La Riforma.

We are enabled to give the following report of a scene which took place before the Hotel des Beaux Arts in Orvieto. Garibaldi, addressing the crowd from one of the windows, said:—"I cherish a grateful recollection of this dear people. I have had occasion to see them in times of more difficulty than the present—times of peril and of fear. I have seen them, when certain Jesuits would have shut the gates against us, insist upon their rights, and affording an asylum to the wreck of liberty—the defenders of Rome. (Cries of 'Rome or Death.') No, it is no longer Rome or death; it is 'Rome and life.' Our enemies are not only the priests, our chief enemy is the French Emperor. Who prevents us from going to Rome? The priests. Who else? The French Emperor. (Cries of 'Death to the Emperor—'Death to Bonaparte.') Don't confound the nation with Bonaparte. The nation is great and generous; the nation is with us; all nations are sisters. Now I tell you there is no Italy without Rome. (Cries of 'To Rome, to Rome.') We are told there are 40,000 men there. If we make a new appeal we shall not be 40,000, but one million, and united with a brave army we shall accomplish our redemption. (Frenzied applause.) Many of us are accustomed to the fire of battle, but we shall not bestow the honor of the bayonet on mercenaries and priests. We shall bundle the priests out with the butt ends of our guns. (Cries of 'Out with the Priests;' 'Death to the Priests.') These people have completed the degradation of the noolest people on earth. ('True, true.') International right permits the Romans to revolt. It allows them to rise out of the mud into which the Jesuits have flung them."

THE COUNCIL OF THE "REDS."

Proceedings of the Peace Congress of the Revolutionists in Geneva—Garibaldi's Speech on the Papacy and Temporal Power—Excitement and a Row.

From Galignani's Messenger, Sept. 14.

Although the Geneva Peace Congress, as we have announced by telegram, has suddenly come to a close, we lay before our readers a brief account of the proceedings. The following is the address of M. Barni, in opening the deliberations of the Congress. He said:—

We are assembled on the free soil of Switzerland to discuss one of the most important practical questions which can be studied by man—the elimination forever from civil society of that state of war, armed peace—the last vestige of barbarous ages. We have to investigate the means of arriving in the most direct way at the pacific ideal which has become the object of man's aspirations. Men's ideas have made great progress since the time when the Abbe de l'Epee first promulgated the words—universal peace. If the idea of an amphict onic confederation of the peoples of Europe does not yet appear to be on the eve of realization, it is no longer regarded as a purely chimerical conception. It is at the same time true that an irresistible movement in this direction is apparent in certain portions of Europe. Cæsarism, centralization, the theory of vast angiomerations, the system of perma ent armies, are its essential features. In this condition of things peace is impossible, for despotism needs an army, and an army needs war. Peace is inseparable from liberty as war is from despotism. The first thing, therefore, to be done in order to attain the one is to do away with the other once and forever by realizing everywhere republican institutions. Without the republic, without the confederation of democracies, there is no chance of reaching the end which the members of the Congress have at heart. For those who doubt of the realization of this prog amme it is enough to recall to memory the progress effected between the Middle Ages and the reformation, and between the reformation and the French Revolution. The ideal is now before us, and nowhere will it so light shine more brilliantly than in this free country, in this 'Rome of the mind,' as Geneva was yesterday called by the modest hero, the living incarnation of the Democracy, General Garibaldi. (Great applause.) We do not forget what we owe to the neutrality of Switzerland, but at the same time we must not lose sight of the fact that without action words are but feeble arms. We should therefore propagate by every means in our power the ideas which we maintain.

M. Accollas, of Paris, then addressed the Congress. He insisted at greater length than the President on the principle of the combination of the democracies, and the necessity of marching together to the conquest of justice and liberty. The destruction of the Papacy, which was to crown the work of Garibaldi, should be among the first of these conquests.

Two addresses from the working men of Geneva and the International Working Men's Congress of Lausanne were read, the one by M. Perron, and the other by M. Guillaume. The latter insisted on a more equitable distribution of the products of labor as the most solid guarantee of peace. The programme of questions submitted for discussion by the committee gave rise to a somewhat stormy scene.

M. Schmidlin, of Basle, said:—We thank the gentlemen who have taken the initiative of this assembly. We desire peace, and we are laboring in its cause; but by pacific and legal means. We make this reservation in the first instance in the interest of Switzerland. Our confederation is small and weak, and we cannot expect that our rights will be respected if we do not respect the rights of other States. We cannot, therefore, support anything that shows a hostile tendency against other governments. (Applause.) We make this reservation, in the second place in the interests of peace itself. International ethics are based on the same principle as private morals. Every aggression necessarily brings about reprisals. It is not for us to change the institutions of other nations. It is the right and duty of the people of those nations to redress what they deem wrong and an obstacle to their freedom. People have always more or less the government which they deserve.

(This language raised considerable tumult, and it was put to the vote whether M. Schmidlin should not be called to order. It was decided that he should be allowed to proceed.) M. Schmidlin proceeded:—

Crusades on behalf of liberty were often campaigns of conquest, massacre, and oppression. The invasion of Switzerland by the French Republic in 1798, the recent invasion of Denmark by the troops of the German Confederation, proved that neither the republican nor the federal form of government was sufficient to banish war from the world. He pointed to the example of England, where the doctrine of non-intervention had become popular owing to the pacific teaching of Cobden.

M. Fazy remarked that legal means were not always the best, and that Switzerland did not enjoy perfect tranquillity till after her revolutions. He did not participate in the views of the obligations which the last speaker said were imposed on Switzerland by her neutrality. He thought, however, that it would be for the advantage of Congress if it restricted the programme, and did not discuss the general principles upon which they were all agreed.

M. Albert Ferme, of Paris, rushed to the tribune and demanded the removal of the imperial flag, that emblem of despotism, which defaced by its presence the Hall of Liberty. This proposal caused renewed excitement. M. Clamageran remarked that the imperial flag was still the flag of France, and on this ground ought to be respected. Having at last decided on the question to be discussed,

General Garibaldi rose in the midst of vociferous cheering, and said:—

I should not have risen to speak, citizens, if I did not feel somewhat constrained to reply to some of the speeches which have been delivered here. The speakers will pardon me if I dissent from some of their opinions. I may boast of loving Switzerland as a Swiss. The principles which I hear away in Switzerland are those which are dear to me and which I have always upheld. I feel here as if I were in my own country. Far from me the idea of compromising the neutrality of Switzerland. Still I cannot approve of that somewhat grovelling and somewhat selfish prudence which will risk nothing in order to comfort the woes of others. We not wish to overthrow monarchies in order to found republics, but we wish to destroy despotism in order to raise upon its ruins liberty and justice. Despotism is a lie, and a lie must always be odious even to those who have not directly experienced its effects on their lives or their interests. The only remedy which I know of against despotism is the universal brotherhood of free people. The General submitted to the Congress a programme in which he advocated the creation of a general and permanent assembly in which all nations should be represented to judge and decide upon the national controversies the abolition of the Papacy as the most pernicious of sects; the founding of truth and reason on earth and a priesthood of genius and intellect instead of a priesthood of ignorance and revelations. Moral propaganda and the application of education, and war in the only case in which war is lawful—the defense of the weak and the oppressed against tyrants—were the means by which these objects were to be accomplished.

The thanks of the Assembly were voted to the General and, on the motion of M. Barni, the honorary presidency of the day was conferred upon him, and the proceedings terminated.

Reply of the Catholics of Geneva to Garibaldi.

From Galignani's Messenger, Sept. 14.

The first result of the violent demonstrations of which Garibaldi made himself the hero at Geneva, has been to call forth energetic protests and exciting general indignation. The Catholics of that place, not willing to remain quiet under the outrage offered to their creed, have, as citizens, addressed a letter to the Council of State, protesting against the attitude assumed by the Peace Congress.

At the same time they have caused the following note to be posted up throughout the city:—The undersigned Catholics protest against the language of Garibaldi, which is an outrage upon the faith and the conscience of one-half the inhabitants of the canton of Geneva. There is in those insults to the Church and to the Papacy an odious violation of our religious liberty and an incitement to civil hatred. In the name of peace, of their rights as free citizens of a free republic, in the name of regard due to hospitality and to international law, they claim respect for their religious convictions. (The signatures follow.)

The Grand Finale of the Grand Fizzle.

GENEVA, Sept. 12—11·30 P. M.—The Congress has separated without result, the Genevese reproaching the foreigners, and the latter blaming the Genevese for their timidity. Renewed disturbances followed the dinner.

GENEVA, Sept. 12.—The International Peace Congress has been dissolved by the Radical party, and the room in which the members met has been cleared. The President retired to draw up a protest.

PARIS, Sept. 12.—Intelligence received here from Geneva states that at the last sitting of the Peace Congress it was impossible to continue the proceedings in consequence of violent popular manifestations on the part of the inhabitants of the town. The Congress has set aside the proposals of M. Fazy and M. Cataret, and in consequence of this decision an understanding was come to between M. Fazy and the Conservative party in Geneva against the committee whose proposals had been adopted by the Congress. The vehement protests of the minority against these proposals induced the President to put on his hat, and subsequently to declare the sitting at an end.

THE ULTRAMONTANE CONGRESS.

Bishop Doupanloup's Address.

Paris Correspondence London Times, Sept. 11.

The annual Ultramontane Congress is in full blast at Malines. That gentle shepherd, Mons. Dupanloup, who styles himself "the Bishop of the Orleans of Jeanne d'Arc," has been dealing in his customary flowers of rhetoric. He had read, he said, in a newspaper that Belgium was becoming the sink of Europe. Of course, he could not endorse that opinion, for he had just before declared that the Belgians were a Christian nation to the very marrow of their bones; but he thought he had discovered what the journalist meant. The Rev. gentleman said:—"This very morning, passing through Brussels, and visiting the fine squares of the Hotel de Ville, I entered a street called, I regret to say, 'Street of the Hotel de Ville.' My attention was caught by an ostentatious inscription on the wall of a large house. It ran thus: 'Liberal Association; Constitutional Union,' and then below—there was a public house!" At this terrible announcement, according to the *Monde*, there was a "sensation" in the Bishop's audience. According to a less pious paper that sensation was expressed by universal and prolonged laughter. But the Bishop had not concluded his horrifying revelations. He proceeded to say:—"The public house had for its sign 'A l'Enfer.' (Prolonged sensation.) From that moment I was enlightened. There is no society, however good and brilliant; there is no proud ship, however stately, that has not a foul corner—a sink." His wrath rose higher still when he came to speak of Luther and Calvin and the Reformed Church, and, having let drop the word "Liberals," the effect upon him was so violent that he seems to have almost foamed at the mouth. He called them very hard names, but as he admitted he was irascible when he got upon those topics, allowance must be made for the weakness of his nature. Juarez was a Liberal, he understood; also Garibaldi, who had declared it necessary "to extirpate the sacerdotal vampire." The Portuguese Liberals threw stones in the streets at the Sisters of Charity, etc. He had heard there was a statue to be raised to the man who gave to the Church the name of *l'Infame*. If this were done, he should say that a statue had been raised to infamy personified. It may be satisfactory to Voltaire's descendants to know that the bishop declared himself ready to give his proofs and stand an action for libel. The bishop of Jeanne d'Arc's city could hardly do less than vituperate the author of *La Pucelle*, and the jury would probably would probably bring in a verdict of "justifiable anathema." If Monseigneur Dupanloup be irascible, of course he cannot help it, but it may be questioned whether such harangues as that at Malines will greatly adorn either his episcopal character or the Church of which he is so fierce a defender and so brilliant an ornament.

The Extensive Conflagration in New York Yesterday.

COMPLETE DESTRUCTION OF NEARLY HALF A BLOCK OF BUILDINGS—AGGREGATE LOSS ABOUT $250,000.

At 3·50 o'clock yesterday afternoon an alarm of fire was given at the Grand street and Williamsburg Ferry, being caused by the appearance of flames in the sawing and planing mill of Messrs. White, Bailey & Co., Nos. 3 and 5 Tompkins street, near Grand. The progress of the flames was rapid, owing to the combustible nature of the contents of the mill, and the fire had gained such headway that it was with great difficulty the firemen succeeded in extinguishing it. Indeed, the heat soon became so intense that the leading hosemen could not approach the burning building as readily or as closely as was desirable.

As soon as Chief Engineer Elisha Kingsland reached the scene of the fire, he gave orders for a repetition of the signal (No. 153), the sound of which called forth another relay of steamers and hook and ladder trucks, when the work of salvage was commenced in right good earnest. By this time the saw-mill of Messrs. White, Bailey & Co. was completely gutted, and the walls and chimneys fell soon after, the flames extending to a large four story brick building, fronting on Grand street, and consisting of Nos. 608, 610, 612, 614, and 616, the property of the mill owners, which edifice soon succumbed, and sank to the ground a mass of red hot and crumbled ruins.

The hotel on the corner of South and Grand streets was rescued from destruction, despite the fact that it adjoins the last-mentioned building and is surrounded by huge piles of seasoned lumber, the greater part of which was burned. While the firemen were engaged in saving the hotel from the danger in which it stood, the flames extended to several frame buildings on the other side of Tompkins street, the greater part of which were burned to the ground. So rapid was the progress of the flames in this new direction, that all of this immense destruction was effected before dusk, or in about two hours and a half after the first alarm, the firemen by that time having obtained the mastery and commenced setting their watch lines for the night. The losses by this disastrous fire are manifold and heavy, owing to the number of tenants and others involved.

The Police reserves from the Seventh, Tenth, Eleventh, and Thirteenth Precincts were present on the ground, and maintained admirable order among the crowds who gathered near the fire. Captain Helme, of the Thirteenth Precinct, was in command of the entire force present. The firemen worked assiduously, and the hook and ladder men seemed to vie with each other, several narrow escapes being observable while the frame buildings were falling.—*N. Y. Times of to-day.*

FUNERAL OF SIR FRED. BRUCE.

BOSTON, Sept. 24.—The funeral services over the remains of the late Sir Frederick Bruce, the British Minister, who died so suddenly at the Tremont House last week, took place in the Trinity (Episcopal) Church in this city this forenoon. The attendance was very large, and the exercises, consisting of the simple Episcopal service, were very brief and impressive. As a mark of respect to the deceased, the office of the British Consul was closed, flags on the city, State, and general Government buildings were displayed at half-mast, and the bells of the city churches were tolled during the progress of the services.

Among those present to pay the last tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased were the members of the English Diplomatic Body of Washington, the British and other foreign consuls; the various officers of the United States army from the forts, including Major-General Foster and General Benham; Commodore Rodgers and all the other officers of the Charlestown Navy Yard; Senator Wilson, General Banks, and other Massachusetts members of Congress; Governor Bullock and staff, Mayor Norcross and members of the City Government, Collector Russell and other Custom House officers, the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, and various other high officials and prominent citizens. There was also present a delegation of about twenty of the Free Briton Mutual Benefit Society of Montreal, and also representatives of the Scots Charitable Society and Briton Charitable Association of Boston.

The only procession was that inside the church, when the remains were taken from the vestibule and deposited beneath the pulpit. The order of it was as follows:—

The Clergy.
Pallbearers, viz.:

Hon. Charles Sumner.	Monsieur Berthemy, the French Minister
Hon. Samuel Hooper.	Henry J. Pratt, of the State Department.
Henry W. Longfellow.	Richard H. Bayard.
Mayor Norcross.	Governor Bullock.

The Coffin.
Chief Mourners—Mr. Barrington and Mr. Howard, of the Diplomatic Corps.
British Consuls from different ports.
Distinguished City and State Officials.
Officers of the Army and Navy.
Judges of the Courts,
Societies, etc.

The interior of the church was tastefully draped in mourning, and from one of the galleries were suspended the American and British ensigns, also hung with crape. The body of the church was reserved for the delegations above mentioned, and the galleries were early crowded to overflowing with the general public. The remains were enclosed in a heavy lead coffin, and this was encased in a neat rosewood casket, the latter being covered with black broadcloth and simply ornamented with silver-studded nails. The plate upon the outer casket was plain silver, and bore this inscription:—

THE HONORABLE SIR FREDERICK WILLIAM ADOLPHUS WRIGHT BRUCE, G. C. B.
BORN APRIL 14, A. D 1814.
DIED SEPTEMBER 19, A. D. 1867.

The remains were conveyed from the church to the undertaker's, No. 249 Tremont street, in charge of the British Legation, at about half-past 10. Having remained in the Trinity vestibule for about half an hour, they were conveyed through the centre aisle of the church and deposited beneath the pulpit, where they remained during the services. In the absence of Right Rev. Bishop Eastburn, Rev. Dr. Potter officiated. The ceremonies were commenced by the choir singing the 125th hymn of the General Collection, commencing—

"Hear what the voice from heaven declares."

Then followed the reading of passages from Scripture, and the general Episcopal burial service, the whole occupying about an hour. The remains were not exposed to view, but at the close of the ceremonies were deposited in the vault of the church, where they will remain until the arrival of the steamer Garnet from Halifax, which has been specially chartered to convey the remains to England.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Impending Insurrection in Tennessee—Important Action of the Government.

The following despatch appears in the New York *World*, Boston *Post*, Baltimore *Sun*, and Cincinnati *Enquirer* to-day:—

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The Government today received highly important intelligence from Tennessee of an impending outbreak at Nashville, which may develope through the armed militia of the State into a formidable revolution. It appears that the trouble has been brewing some time, and now threatens to culminate. From the elaborate telegrams to the President and General Grant, I learn that the situation is as follows:—The city authorities of Nashville have developed their purpose to hold the municipal election of that place on Saturday next under the amended charter of 1858, and in defiance of Brownlow's proclamation that the Tennessee Franchise act overrides the charter, and gives the negroes the right to vote. Judge Gaut and four other conservative lawyers forward an opinion which declares that the election ought to be held under the provisions of the amended charter of 1858; that the negroes have no right to vote; that white male citizens over twenty-one years are the only voters under the charter; and that the commissioner of registration has no right to appoint judges and clerks of election under that charter. The Government is invoked to aid the corporate authorities of Nashville to enforce their election under the charter, if necessary, by force of arms, the proclamations of Brownlow to the contrary notwithstanding. On the other hand, General Cooper, of the Tennessee State authorities, declares that he will enforce the franchise law and allow negroes to vote on Saturday next, even if it takes the entire militia of the State who are under arms; and he boasts that he can soon take possession of the city of Nashville. It is the only conservative place left in Tennessee, and the radicals are determined to capture it. Bloodshed and revolution were regarded as so certain to be inaugurated on Saturday that, without undertaking to decide any of the points of the controversy it has been determined by the Government to preserve the peace at the point of the bayonet. General Grant telegraphed to-night to General George A. Thomas for him to proceed at once to Nashville and assume command. General Grant says in the despatch:—"If necessary call for more troops, but it is to be hoped that you can insure the peace without resorting to great force." The news from Tennessee will be looked for with intense interest.

Death of One of the Lincoln Conspirators of Yellow Fever.

KEY WEST, Sept. 24.—O'Loughlin, one of the Lincoln conspirators, has fulfilled his sentence. He died of yellow fever on the 23d inst. All of the conspirators have been very attentive to the sick at Dry Tortugas.

—Commodore Vanderbilt is said to be the backer of General Charles P. Stone in his mining enterprise in Virginia.

SECOND EDITION

EUROPE.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM ITALY AND ROME.

Garibaldi Arrested by Order of Victor Emanuel.

The General Imprisoned in a Fortress, and the "Army of Action" Captive.

A French Fleet and Troops for Italy, and an Intense Excitement in Florence, Rome, and Paris.

Count Bismark on German Unity and its Enemies.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

By Atlantic Cable.

IMPORTANT FROM ITALY.

Garibaldi Arrested by Order of Victor Emanuel.

FLORENCE, Sept. 24.—General Garibaldi was arrested to-day near a small town named Azevalvaga, by order of King Victor Emanuel. Garibaldi was engaged in perfecting his plan of invasion of the Pontifical territory, which embraces the idea of an immediate march on Rome, after which, if successful, the Eternal City was to be proclaimed the capital of united Italy by the leader of the "party of action." His intentions and design were made known to his adherents, and consequently to the King's government in this city, by the circulation amongst the revolutionists of a very inflammatory address, dated and issued from Arrezo on Sunday last, the 22d inst.

The issue of this revolutionary paper placed King Victor Emanuel in a difficult position. By the recent convention with France, under which the French troops evacuated Rome, he is bound to maintain the Papal territory free from filibusterism coming from Italy, even at the cost of offending his progressive friends among the people.

The King has executed his treaty obligation with fidelity. He replied to Garibaldi's address by a royal proclamation, circulated also on Sunday, in which he denounced the Garibaldian movement, cautioned his subjects against aiding or taking part in it, and declared his resolve to arrest and "rigorously punish" any of his people who disobeyed him, as well as others arrested on the soil of Italy engaged in a crime "against the law of nations."

By virtue of this proclamation Garibaldi has been arrested, and from this act may ensue the settlement of the long-vexed Italo-Roman and Papal temporalities question. The arrest of the General will produce very considerable excitement, although his prestige has been tarnished somewhat in the eyes of the people by the report of his proceeding at the Geneva Peace Congress.

ITALY AGAINST THE REVOLUTION.

Victor Emanuel's Cabinet Determined Against the Revolutionists—The Arrest of Garibaldi—His War Munitions and Men Seized—The General a Prisoner in a Fortress.

FLORENCE, Sept. 24—P. M.—The Italian Cabinet, under the premiership of Ratazzi, is determined to prevent the invasion of the Papal territory by the Garibaldians or "party of action" men, and also to preserve from violation the articles of the Convention of September 15 with France, and the other treaties guaranteeing, or which may be held to guarantee, the integrity of the Papal domain as at present constituted.

General Garibaldi, in pursuance of his plans against Rome, was, on Monday last, at Sinigaglia, a fortified seaport of Central Italy, lying sixteen miles west northwest of Ancona, and situated on the Misa, at its mouth in the Adriatic. Here the General was summoned by Italian authority, and under and by virtue of the King's proclamation in the name of the law, to retrace his steps. Garibaldi at once refused, and upon his refusal he was immediately arrested by the officers of the Crown and conveyed, after a short delay, to the fortress of Alessandria, a building in which he enjoyed the privilege of a conference with Louis Napoleon during the progress of the Italian war in 1859.

The arms and war munitions intended for the use of the Garibaldian troops were seized on the frontier. The Italian volunteers who formed the Garibaldian ranks were also made prisoners by the agents of the King of Italy. Intense excitement prevails in the city.

THE NEWS IN ROME.

The Intended Invasion—Activity of the Papal Troops.

ROME, Sept 24.—The Eternal City is greatly excited by the important political events which are transpiring in Italy. The Papal troops, including the famous Antibes Legion, which many Romans regard as a French force in reality, and which caused by its presence the recent military mission of General Dumont from Paris to Rome, are very active and on the alert everywhere.

THE NEWS IN PARIS.

Popular Excitement Over the Advices from Italy.

PARIS, Sept. 24—P. M.—The city is excited to a very great degree by the publication of the news of Garibaldi's arrest by the Italian troops, and the present frustration of the revolutionary advance on Rome. The reports are commented on freely, parties expressing themselves in approval or condemnation just as they incline in feeling towards Garibaldi's idea of progress or the conservatism of Napoleon.

FRENCH TROOPS IN ITALY.

A Fleet at Toulon for Their Embarkation.

TOULON, Sept. 24.—A number of French transports and war vessels are already assembled at this naval station, under orders of the Minister of Marine, ready for the duty of embarking a force of imperial troops and conveying them to Italy to the aid of the King's government in its action against the revolutionists.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The London and Liverpool Markets To-Day.

LONDON, Sept. 25—Noon—Consols for money, 94 7-16; United States Five-Twenties, 73; Illinois Central, 77¼; Erie Railroad, 41¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 22¾.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 25—Noon.—The Cotton market is dull and unchanged. The sales today are estimated at 10,000 bales.

Breadstuffs are quiet, with no change to note in quotations.

Two o'clock Market Report.

LONDON, Sept. 25—2 P. M.—Consols for money, 94 7-16; United States Five-twenties, 73; Illinois, 77; Erie, 41¼; Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, 22¼.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 25—2 P. M.—Cotton unchanged.

Breadstuffs steady.

Provisions—Lard is quoted at 52s.

Produce—Spirits Petroleum, 1s.

LONDON, Sept. 25—2 P. M.—Sugar quiet.

The United Kingdom Arrived Out.

GLASGOW, Sept. 25.—Steamer United Kingdom, from New York on the 7th inst., arrived to-day.

The Remains of Sir Frederick Bruce.

BOSTON, Sept. 25.—The remains of Sir Frederick Bruce were deposited on board the steamship China to-day, with every mark of respect that could be paid to the memory of the lamented dead.

The report that the British Government had detailed a war vessel to convey his remains to England proves to be incorrect.

Marine Disasters.

BOSTON, Sept. 25.—As the steamer China was proceeding to sea this forenoon, when outside of the Boston Light she ran into the pilot boat Haze, carrying away the latter's foremast, but doing no other serious injury.

The steamer George B. Upton, hence for Charleston, disabled her machinery when ten miles south of Block Island, and put into New London on the 24th inst. for repairs, where she will be detained two days.

BOSTON, Sept. 25—The schooner Willard Saulsbury, from Philadelphia, in coming up the harbor last night, was run into by the steam-tug Ellen, Captain George Taylor, staving the tug badly, and severely injuring Captain Taylor, who was conveyed to his home in East Boston.

Indian Outrage.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 25.—The Montana *Post* of the 10th instant says that Mr. Richards arrived from Port Smith, reports that 600 or 700 Arapahoes are on the Stid Water regions, and he claims that these Indians are committing the depradations which are attributed to the Crows.

A letter from the Indian Agent at the Flat Head Agency, says that the Black Feet Indians recently murdered a man and woman at Flat Head Lake.

Movements of Steamers.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—Arrived, steamers Denmark, from Liverpool, and Baltic, from Bremen. Their dates have been anticipated.

BOSTON, Sept. 25.—The steamer China, for Halifax and Liverpool, sailed to-day. She takes out thirty-five passengers for Liverpool and eighteen for Halifax, but no specie.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—Stocks active. Chicago and Rock Island, 100⅝; Reading, 101¾; Erie, 60¾; Canton Company, 42; Cleveland and Toledo, 129½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 87⅞; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 101¾; Michigan Central, 111; Michigan Southern, 78¾; New York Central, 107; Illinois Central, 126⅜; Cumberland preferred, 30; Virginia Sixes, 48; Missouri Sixes, 103¼; Hudson River, 120¾; U. S. Five-twenties, 1862, 114¾; do. 1864, 109¼; do. 1865, 110½; Ten-forties, 99⅝; Seven-thirties, 107. Sterling Exchange, 109½. Money, 7 per cent. Gold, 143⅞.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—Cotton dull at 24c. for middlings. Flour dull at a decline of 10@15c.; 8900 bbls. sold; State, $7·75@10·50; Ohio, $7·70@12·50; Western, $7·75@12·80; Southern, $9·80@13·75; California, $11@13·50. Wheat firmer. Corn firm at 1c. advance; 40 000 bushels sold; mixed Western, $1·30@1·32 Oats firmer; 34,000 bushels sold; Western, 74@75c. Beef quiet. Pork steady; new mess, $24·10. Lard quiet at 13¾@14¼.

Large Fire at Petersburg, Va.—Loss Over $100,000.

From the Petersburg Express, 24th.

About 1½ o'clock this morning the large tobacco factory of Mr. Reuben Ragland, situated at the corner of Halifax and Byrne streets, near the New Market, was discovered to be on fire, and notwithstanding the strenuous exertions of the firemen, the entire establishment, including a very large stock of tobacco, and a great quantity of the best machinery and fixtures, was totally destroyed.

A large quantity of tobacco box lumber in the factory yard, estimated to be worth $5000, was also consumed. The loss of the factory alone will probably exceed $100,000, which is, we learn, covered by insurance to the extent of upwards of $80,000.

The wooden storehouse on the opposite corner of the street, occupied by L. R. Heath, and a brick dwelling in the rear, occupied by some colored people, also took fire, and were partially consumed. The drug store of Messrs. J. W. Goodwyn & Co., and the South Ward engine house, were saved by the firemen, though they were in imminent danger.

Arthur Sketchley.

Among the recent arrivals from Europe is Mr. Arthur Sketchley, who has attained considerable literary celebrity in the comic line by his contributions to the London *Fun*, entitled "The Brown Papers." A brief notice of the talented humorist who has adopted Arthur Sketchley as his *nom de plume*, may not be unacceptable, especially as the public will very shortly have an opportunity of judging of his comic powers for themselves. The Rev. George Rose, M. A., of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, a presbyter of the National Church of England, but who some years since seceded from that Church to the Roman Catholic from conscientious motives, and who subsequently became travelling tutor to the young Duke of Norfolk, is the veritable Arthur Sketchley, the biographer of Mrs. Brown, a female who has achieved a wider popularity than even Mrs. Gamp and her imaginary friend Mrs. Harris. Mrs. Brown is a character purely English, and not to be found in any other country. London is the only ground on which she can vegetate, for although Mr. Sketchley generously took her to the Paris Exhibition, the ways and jargon of "them furriners" were very nearly the death of the old lady. It is in the London omnibus, at the theatre, the monument, the Royal Academy, or the "Lord Mayor's Show," and especially when in a state of soliloquy or when giving vent to her feelings at the social tea-table, that Mrs. Brown appears to the full advantage. Her habits, both physical and mental, are of the genuine British middle class type. She likes her beer—so did Mrs. Gamp—and never objects to something stronger. If her philosophy be somewhat muddled and incongruous, it must be attributed to a general beeriness of disposition. Whatever her faults in temper and orthography, she is certainly a most agreeable companion. It remains to be seen whether Arthur Sketchley will succeed in appropriating the humorous points of American life and character as successfully as Artemus Ward did those of the English public.—*N. Y. World.*

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, Sept. 25, 1867.

The Money Market continues quiet. Call loans are chiefly made upon best securities at 6@7 per cent.; first-class commercial paper ranges at from 7@9 per cent. per annum. The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, but prices were without any material change. In Government bonds there was little or nothing doing. 99¾ was bid for 10-40s; 110¾ for 6s of 1881; 106¾ for June and Aug 7·30s; 114 for '62 5-20s; 109 for '64 5-20s; 110 for '65 5-20s; and 108⅜ for July, '65, 5-20s. City loans were dull; the new issue sold at 100¾, a slight decline; and old do. at 98¼, no change.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 50 81-100, a slight advance; Lehigh Valley at 126, no change; and Pennsylvania Railroad at 53¼@53¾, a slight decline; 126 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 62 for Norristown; 57¼ for Minehill; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 26¾ for Catawissa preferred; and 27¾ for Philadelphia and Erie.

City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly held. 64 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 19 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 28 for Spruce and Pine; 46 for Chesnut and Walnut; 66½ for West Philadelphia; 30¼ for Green and Coates; and 12½ for Hestonville.

Bank shares continue in good demand for investment at full prices. Mechanics' sold at 31¾, no change; and Farmers' and Mechanics' at 142½, no change. 107 was bid for Seventh National; 240 for North America; 57 for Commercial; and 45 for Consolidation.

In Canal shares there was nothing doing. 26½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 45½ for Lehigh Navigation; 15 for Susquehanna Canal, and 55 for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 143¾; 11 A. M., 143½; 12 M., 144; 1 P. M., 143¾, an advance of ¼ on the closing price last evening.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Keyst'e Zinc..... 1¼

FIRST BOARD.

$500 5-20's '67, cp. sm...108⅝
$1500 City 6s, New.....100⅜
$1000 do. New...c..100⅜
$800 do. New.....100⅜
$2000 do. New.....100⅜
$5000 Pa R 2 m 6s.....90½
$1000 Phil & Erie 6s.....94⅜
3 sh Far & M Bk.....142½
39 sh Mech Bk..... 31¾
60 sh Penna R.....bs. 53⅛
50 do..... 53¼
5 sh Leh V R..... 57½
50 do..... 57¾
100 sh Read.....bs. 50·41
500 do.....bs. 50·81
200 do.....bs.s5. 50·81

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, 110¾@111; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 113¾@114¼; do., 1864, 109@109¼; do., 1865, 109¼@110¼; do. new, 107¾@108; 5s, 10-40s, 99¼@99¾; U. S. 7·30s, 2d series, 106¾@107; 3d series, 106¾@107; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 118@118¼; May, 1865, 117@117¼; August, 1865, 116@116½; September, 1865, 115¼@115⅝; October, 1865, 115@115½. Gold, 143¾@143¾.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111¾@112; old 5-20s, 113¾@114¼; 5-20s, 1864, 109@109¼; do., 1865, 109¼@110¼; do., July, 107⅝@108; do., new, 107¾@108¼; 5s, 10-40s, 99¼@99⅝; 7·30s, Aug., par; do., June, 106¾@107; do., July, 106¾@107. Gold, 143¾@143¾.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25.—Bark is in steady demand, with sales of No. 1 Quercitron at $55 ₱ ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed ranges from $8·50 to 9·25 ₱ 64 lbs., the latter rate from second hands. Timothy may be quoted at $2·75@3. Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at $2·80@2·85.

The Flour Market is less active, but the quotations of yesterday remain the same. The demand is only from the home consumers, who purchased a few hundred barrels at $7·90@8·25 for superfine, $8@9 50 for old stock and new wheat extra, $10@11·75 for Northwestern extra family, $11@12·50 for Penusylvania and Ohio do. do., and $13@14 for fancy, according to quality. Rye Flour ranges from $8·25 to 8·75. We quote Brandywine Corn Meal at $6 50@6·75.

The Wheat Market is quiet, the demand being for prime lots, which are scarce. Sales of red at $2·25@2·40, 1200 bushels amber at $2·45@2·50, and 500 bushels California at $2·70@2·75. Rye is steady at $1·55@1·60. Corn is in fair demand at full prices; sales of yellow at $1·44, and 400 bush. Western mixed at $1·38@1·40, now held higher. Oats are unchanged; sales of 3000 bushels at 70@80 cents.

Whisky—At auction yesterday, by order of the United States Marshal, 20 barrels sold at $2.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....SEPTEMBER 25.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....58 | 11 A. M.....69 | 2 P. M.....76

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Brig Potomac, Snow, Bangor, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr North Pacific, Errickson, Norfolk, Scott & Son.
Schr Roscius, Kelly, Boston. do.
Schr Jas. H. Moore, Nickerson, Boston, J. G. & G. S. Repplier.
Schr A. Pharo, Shourds, Providence, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr M. Patten, Cummings, Salem, do.
Schr Snowflake, Rose, Richmond, Borda, Keller & Nuting.
Schr Hannah Little, Godfrey, Providence, Van Dusen, Lechman & Co.
Schr S. Bruin, Mershon, Wilmington, N. C., S. Bolton & Co.
Schr E. J. Heraty, Meredith, Lynn, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Brandywine, Ireland, Plymouth, Dovey, Bulkley & Co.
Schr W. S. Thompson, Yates, Washington, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr Ann E. Martin, Lloyd, Roxbury, Hammett & Neill.
Schr Ephraim and Anna, Thompson, Milton, Caldwell Gordon & Co.
Schr Minnesota, Phinney, Cohassett, Captain.
Str Diamond State, Talbot, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, 70 hours from Savannah, with cotton, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. 23d inst., 6·40 A. M., Cape Hatteras bearing NW by W., passed steamships Fairbanks and San Salvador, steering SW.; 7·45 A. M., was off Cape Hatteras; 1·30 P. M. passed steamship Georgia, disabled, in tow of steamship Manhattan, for New York. Experienced head winds the entire passage.

Steamship Alliance, Kelly, 60 hours from Charleston, with cotton, rice, etc., to Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.

Ship T. Harward, Strickland, from Liverpool 7th ult., with mdse. to P. Wright & Sons.

Barque Deslah, Gilkey, 4

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Party of Action in Italy.

From the N. Y. Times.

A telegram from Florence of Sunday's date announces the publication of an address from Garibaldi to his followers, in which he proclaims his purposes to advance with a hostile force into the domains of the Sovereign of Rome—to overthrow what he calls the tyranny of the Pope, "to restore Rome to Italy and give the Eternal City its ancient supremacy as the capital of the Italian nation."

There is something, no doubt, to commend in this persistency of patriotic effort by the Italian "party of action." That party has worked under every sort of adverse circumstances. It has taken advantage of whatever international disputes seemed to promise aid in the achievement of its ends. It has used Cæsarism in France. It has made the dominant sentiment of national unity in Germany subservient to its aims. It has thrown its influence into the scale against Russia, on the Eastern question, with the same single object set before it. It has made use of the anti-papal sympathies of Western Europe to win the moral support of Protestant Christendom. It steadily appealed to the patriotic longings of the Italian people for release from Austrian domination in the Lombardo-Venetian, and for the unification of Italy. It has been content even to sink, for the time, its republican and democratic predilections, in order to sustain the royal House of Savoy, as the most available representative of constitutional monarchy. It has done its part, by its agencies, its secret international combinations and military enthusiasm, in giving a respectable place to Italy among the leading nations of Europe.

Can Garibaldi and his followers go farther than they have done with safety? Can they go farther with the reasonable hope of success? These are the questions which the Sunday telegram seems to suggest. They are questions upon which little light seems to be thrown by the history of events in the Italian Peninsula for the past ten years. Italy has made as much and as rapid progress as her most ardent friends could have expected or desired her to make. She gained no very great share of credit in the Crimea—for the quarrel was in no sense hers—however much the bravery of her military endeavor may have been for the time applauded. If she had been in less haste to secure the prize of Lombardy, she might probably have been less burdened than she has since been with the overwhelming patronage of her Imperial ally, and with a debt which weighs her industry to the ground. The alliance with Prussia was more carefully considered, and more deliberately formed; and yet, the biggest part of the work which resulted in the cession of Venetia was neither achieved in the Adriatic by Admiral Persano's unfortunate fleet, nor was it done in the Austrian Tyrol under the inspiring eye of Garibaldi. It was done principally and finally at Sadowa and by Prussian troops. It was done against the influence and the protests of Italy's chief patron and Imperial protector. All the world remembers this—not to the discredit of those Italian leaders who may claim the distinction of statesmen—for to the statesmen of Italy—from Cavour's time to the present—nearly all that Italy has gained, territorially and otherwise, will doubtless be accredited when the sober judgment of history is pronounced. The military prowess of the Italian "party of action" will doubtless have its share of credit too. But its efforts have won far less of military renown for Italy, than has been otherwise achieved by the thoughtful statesmanship of the King's advisers.

These considerations will certainly be held, in part, to justify the strong denunciation uttered by the Government of Italy against the Garibaldi adventure. The King's proclamation pronounces the revolutionary movement at this crisis "a crime against the laws of Italy and of nations." And the King's Ministers must be allowed to be the best judges of the political situation. As a religious crusade, the invasion of the States of the Church at the present time cannot but prove a failure. The intelligence of Christendom is against the overturning of religious beliefs by other agencies than those of reason and moral influence. The experience of centuries of persecution shows the futility of physical agencies of conversion. The common phrase that "the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church," clearly expresses a philosophic maxim by which enlightened statesmen in Italy and everywhere else hold themselves governed in these days. Papal influence and papal supremacy are not involved in any disposition that may be made of the sovereignty of Rome. It is a question of civil government or nothing. The sober thinkers of Italy—the men who have done the real solid work of bringing about Italian unity and consolidation—agree as to this with the wise and reflecting men of all countries, and discard every idea of mixing up questions of religious concern with those of civil polity. The "party of action" labors to confound the two; and the pronunciamento of Garibaldi, by some one professing to act as his private secretary, is surely not of an assuring kind as to the future of Italy, even if he and his brave followers should be reported, by this day's cable despatch, in possession of Rome and the outlying provinces. The programme of the Liberator runs thus:—

"First. All nations are sisters. Second. War between these sister nations is impossible. Third. All disputes which may arise between these nations must be settled by the Congress. Fourth. The members of the Congress are named by the democratic societies chosen among the people. Fifth. Each nation can have but one vote at the Congress, whatever be the number of representatives. Sixth. The Papacy, being the most baneful of all sects, is declared 'fallen,' effaced from human institutions. Seventh. The religion of God is adopted by the Congress, and each of its members undertakes to propagate it over the surface of the world. Eighth. The Congress consecrates to the service of the All-Powerful the great ones of the earth in science and intelligence, and condemns the priests of ignorance to annihilation. Ninth. The religion of God is to be propogated by education and instruction. Tenth. Democracy to spread the *Morales des honnetes gens.* Eleventh. Democracy alone can remove the evils of war by the overthrow of lies and despotism. Twelfth. Slaves alone have the right of making war on their tyrants. Thirteenth. A Universal Central Committee is to be established at Geneva *en permanence;* a Central Committee to be established in all the capitals of the world; Secondary Committees everywhere. Fourteenth. The present Congress is the precursor of the Grand Congress of the nations of the future. Despotism cannot be overthrown in a day, but from to-day its overthrow may be announced, and the edifice of justice on its ruins proclaimed. Fifteenth. Solidarity of all the free men of the earth."

It is possible enough that such propositions as these may emanate from partially sane and wholly honest minds. But as an outline of any practicable scheme of human government, they are at variance with any feasible notion of politics that some people are accustomed to form. The regulation of political affairs is not reducible to an absolute theory of any sort. It is a thing of compromise. It is what is evolved by circumstances and experience. And the perfect regeneration of Italy, or of the world at large, is surely not to depend upon individuals who ignore experience, and would subject the government of the human family to the wild imaginings of a Congress of *doctrinaires* and irresponsible military volunteers.

General Sickles Vindicated.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The letter of the Governor of South Carolina makes it altogether clear that in removing General Sickles the President committed a two-fold blunder. This, if it does not occur to the remover himself, must be patent to those who officiate as his proxies in affairs of Executive reason. "I desire to express to you the great regret which I feel personally and officially at the course taken by the President and his advisers in this matter," writes Governor Orr. Could there be a more unexpected and significant condemnation on the one hand, and vindication on the other? South Carolina herself, bitter and bloody in some of her bygones, declares that that over-zealous Southerner, Mr. Johnson, is wrong, and that his General is right. She protests that a Democratic President is far outdone in sensible and generous forbearance and kindness towards the Southern people by a servant of that Congress they are both supposed to hate with equal heartiness. The Executive has endeavored to lead another raid on the Union lines, but there are few Rebels in heart who think it worth while to follow him. The state of the case is deplorable. It is a corporal's guard, made up of Falstaff's recruits. It is a begging policy, going about the land like a crazy king, without either his head or crown. At last, it receives the unkindest cut of all. A State of nullifiers repudiates a nullifying President.

The first surmises of the motives of General Sickles' removal are confirmed by Governor Orr's cordial and willing testimony. "In my opinion," he writes, "General Order No. 10 received the approval of a very large majority of the citizens of South Carolina;" and furthermore he remarks that, if this order had not been issued last spring, a considerable increase of troops would have been needed to protect sheriffs in executing civil process at the instance of ravenous creditors. The paragraph of the order seized by the President as the text for the General's dismissal, was the one of all others most prized by the people of South Carolina. It was by no means an obnoxious provision; nor was it combatted by the courts, which, as a whole, yielded to the evident charity and necessity of the order. Had the Marshal in North Carolina desired harmony between the civil and military powers of the United States, he could have so managed by simply postponing the execution of civil process until the next term of court, when, by law, he was required to make a return. We see that all the trouble arising out of Order No. 10 was in consequence of a whimsical and sudden interference on the part of the Executive, for the order had been already nearly half a year in existence when he gave to the world the characteristic explosion to the effect that it was unconstitutional. A modicum of forbearance, of patriotism, or of prudence, would have saved the poor blunder of reversing a good order and dismissing a popular officer. But it is plain that the President was disposed to have another tilt with Congress, another outbreak of periodic constitutionalism. Don Quixote and the wind-mill were not more unequally matched than the parties of such a duel.

Thus we remark the issue of another of the President's experiments in constitutionality. Where is the use? we ask—the reason or the right of these destructive misdoings? From those whom they would serve come no thanks. They are as easy as making soap-bubbles, or catching flies in summer, but where is the good? Given a certain amount of mischief to be worked against Congress, and it is required to find how much Binckleyism and Blackening in the shop of the Attorney-General is needed to give a legal polish to Executive rashness. All this is as easy as lying; but whom does it cost? Every movement of the President, so far as it tends to delay the progress of reconstruction, is at the expense of the suffering people of the South. Tigers on the flanks of an elephant in the jungles may be more hurtful than the counter-policy with which the President assails reconstruction, but we are inclined to think that they are as reasonable. The President is not enough of a fanatic to cling with consistency to his idea of the Constitution, even if he tears a good quarter away from our elephant of reconstruction. He can only show us the aspect of one inveterate and inconvertible, a Bourbon who learns nothing and remembers nothing, and who acts without meaning or occasion. Practically, he is an outlaw, and at war with the country.

The Republican Party and the Approaching State Elections.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The Republicans of this Commonwealth meet in State Convention at Syracuse to-day for the purpose of nominating a State ticket and platform. From the manifest design of the party leaders in the Constitutional Convention to put off the test question of negro suffrage till next spring, we guess that this Syracuse assemblage will also postpone this issue to a more convenient season. That the party leaders and managers throughout the country are alarmed in reference to the approaching elections in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York, cannot be doubted. Their apprehensions are betrayed in their explanations of the late results in California and Maine, and in their appeals to each other and their followers everywhere to cast aside all personal disputes and all side issues, in order to present a solid and unbroken front against the advancing columns of the enemy. The *Times* of this city, which, since its daring adventure into the Philadelphia Johnson Convention, has been on the back track to the radical camp, assures its readers that the late elections furnish no evidence of a political reaction; that no signs of such a thing can be found anywhere; that the Republican lines remain intact and unshaken; but still it appears there is danger from extraneous issues, and that the Republicans must not suppose that the power which they hold can be prolonged without an effort.

Now, we hold the ground that the elections of this year, beginning with that of Connecticut, indicate that the tide is on the turn, that in last year's elections the Republican party reached their topmost high water mark, and that in abandoning the sound and popular platforms upon which those elections were carried, they are all adrift. If they find their new ultimatum of universal negro suffrage uphill work, even in Ohio, and if they find it convenient to evade this question for the present in New York, it is because they are losing the public confidence in their late departures from the line of policy laid before the people, and approved by the people, from Maine to California, in last year's elections, and with an emphasis unparalleled in our political contests. As, however, poor Pierce and the Democratic party were carried away to destruction by their vanity and folly in consequence of their great triumph of 1852, so the Republicans appear to have concluded from their successes of 1866 that their power had become too great to be disputed, and that they could do anything that pleased them.

A few little skirmishes have served not only to remove this vain conceit, but to satisfy the party leaders that, as matters now stand before the people, there is no reliance to be placed in last year's Republican majorities of fifteen, twenty, thirty, forty, and fifty thousand, since, by default, if you please, a California majority of twenty thousand has been frittered away, and a majority in Maine has been reduced from twenty-seven thousand to eleven thousand, on a large total vote, in a single year. We hold that such results on both sides of the Continent at the same time indicate the existence of some general and pervading causes of Republican apathy and demoralization, and a general reaction in the drift of public opinion which foreshadows the near approach of a great political revolution.

Personal quarrels and jealousies, restrictive liquor laws and Sunday prohibitions of cider and lager beer, will not serve as explanations of these late Republican losses; for it is apparent that the same apathy prevails in the party ranks in Pennsylvania and everywhere else that has been developed from Connecticut to Maryland. The true explanation lies in the departure of Congress from the platform of Southern reconstruction submitted to and approved by the Northern States, and in the substitution of the extreme radical programme of universal negro suffrage and negro supremacy in the South. Hence the radical hue and cry of impeachment against Andrew Johnson meets with no encouraging responses from the rank and file of the Republican party; and hence the radical design of worrying General Grant out of Johnson's Cabinet has signally failed. Southern reconstruction, it is seen, under the present laws of Congress, is sure to place the control of ten or eleven of the Southern States in the hands of the ignorant and credulous blacks who but yesterday were released from the darkness and degradation of Southern slavery. Naturally enough, thinking men, in looking to the probable consequences of this startling revision of our political system, recoil from the threatened danger. Herein, we contend, lies the secret of this reaction against the party in power; and from Pennsylvania and Ohio we expect in October some evidence upon the subject which will satisfy Congress itself that, broad as are the requirements of the revolution connected with the abolition of slavery, it has still its metes and boundaries, beyond which it is dangerous to go.

Garibaldi's Proclamation.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Garibaldi is again in the field. Having informed the hundreds of thousands of his friends and followers that the hour has come to remove the last obstacle to the unity of the Italian nationality, to assist the people of the States of the Church in obtaining their incorporation with Italy, and to restore to liberated Rome her natural place as capital of the country, he made, on Monday, as we learn by a cable despatch, his appearance at Arezzo, a city about forty miles from Florence and an equal distance from the Papal frontier. As the Italian Government threatens with rigorous punishment all who will openly prepare hostilities against the Papal States, he must move with the utmost caution. We consequently have no news yet of the collection of an army of volunteers, but the old Liberator alone is mentioned to have set out to revolutionize a State by the sole prestige of his name.

Some years ago Garibaldi failed in a similar enterprise. Since then some of his movements have not met with the entire approval of the party of which he is the honored leader. And thus there will be thousands who, while hoping with all their heart for the Liberator's success, and for the completion of the Italian unity, will doubt the wisdom of the present movement, fearing that all the enthusiasm which the presence of Garibaldi invariably inspires will not suffice to break through the bayonets which guard and defend the Papal throne. They foresee another Aspromonte, another defeat for the present of the fondest hope of the Italian patriots, and another adjournment of the unity question to an unknown future.

Garibaldi himself is confident of success. Though the extensive preparations which have been made for the present movement are, on the whole, kept a profound secret, it is generally understood that the Party of Action in the Papal States has a thorough organization, that a portion of the Papal troops have been gained over, and that immediately upon the appearance of Garibaldi in the Papal places, a number of the strongest places will at once be in his hands. A foothold once gained, it can safely be calculated that thousands of young men from all parts of the peninsula will flock to his army, and make a bold stand for the defense of the cause.

We shall soon know whether the hopes of Garibaldi or the fears of his diffident friends shall be realized. An intimate friend of the General, whose letter to the *Tribune* appeared in our issue of Monday, stated that while they were staying in Geneva some one whispered cheering tidings from Italy into Garibaldi's ears. But, whatever the final issue of the present movement may be, it cannot be doubted that it will give a new impulse to the national aspirations in Italy. Though a cowardly Ministry may be intimidated by the threats of France, and stain the fair name of Italian patriotism; though the majority of the National Parliament cannot muster courage to throw down the gauntlet to arrogant France, they have not left the world in darkness as to their profound hope for the occupation of the Eternal City. Any procedure of the Government against Garibaldi, and still more any interference of France, would fire the national heart with indignation, and gain thousands of new converts for the policy of the Party of Action. Therefore, whether Garibaldi's new expedition may be successful or not, his new proclamation will, in any case, smooth the way for the ultimate solution of the Roman question in the sense of freedom.

A LARGE POND.—The Lymington *Chronicle* says:—Sowley Pond, in the New Forest, where the monks of Beaulieu Abbey, situated close by, used to get their fish, covers ninety acres, and is the largest pond in the country. It still affords abundance of fish, and is the favorite resort of the wild fowl. Not far from the pond is a roadside inn, with the curious sign of the Forge Hammer. For centuries before coal was used for smelting iron Sowley was famous for forging iron by means of forest charcoal. The last forge was blown out in the last century. The Forge Hammer Inn is the only relic of the staple trade of Sowley. Beulieu Abbey is now a seat of the Duke of Buccleuch.

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SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Fauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
8 6] No. 103 JONES' Alley.

Old Rye Whiskies.
THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF
FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES
IN THE LAND IS NOW POSSESSED BY
HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,
Nos. 218 and 220 SOUTH FRONT STREET,
WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE IN LOTS ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.
Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865, '66, and of this year, up to present date.
Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Ericsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.
SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!
KERR'S CHINA HALL,
NO. 529 CHESNUT STREET,
ON ACCOUNT OF REMOVAL TO NEW STORE.
NO. 1218 CHESNUT STREET,
(Late Meschert's Mansion).
$100,000 Worth of China, Glass, and Stoneware,
To be sold at a great reduction in price, in order to reduce stock, previous to removal to new store.
Families, Hotels, Boarding Houses, and Restaurants now have an opportunity of purchasing China, Glass, or Stoneware at greatly reduced prices. A large assortment of rich Cut and Engraved Glassware and Stone China, marked down less than manufacturers' prices. [9 20 tmwim
JAMES K. KERR & BRO.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES
$94,500
SAVED FROM BURGLARS
IN ONE OF
MARVIN'S SAFES.
See New York Papers of 17th September.
The Burglars were at work during last Saturday Night, and till 3 P. M. Sunday, and failed to secure a dollar.
MARVIN'S PATENT
FIRE AND BURGLAR
SAFES,
ALUM AND DRY PLASTER.
Are Always Dry.
Never Corrode the Iron.
Never Lose their Fire-Proof Qualities.
MARVIN & CO.,
721 CHESTNUT St. (Masonic Hall)
AND NO. 265 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue. 9 19 mwf3m

C. L. MAISER.
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND
DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
6 5] NO. 434 RACE STREET.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low. C. HASSENFORDER,
6 5 No. 422 VINE Street.

LEGAL NOTICES.
IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of S. HODGES CRITTENDEN, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of S. W. CRITTENDEN and F. L. HOFFMAN, Executors of the last will of S. HODGES CRITTENDEN, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, October 2, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 250 N. FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
9 18 wfm3t* GEORGE W. THORN, Auditor.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
In the matter of the SECOND JEFFERSON BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.
The undersigned, appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of the assignees, and to report distribution of balance in their hands in the above matter, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, No. 129 S. FIFTH Street, Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, October 2, 1867 at four o'clock P. M., when and where all parties interested must present their claims, or they will be debarred from coming in on said fund.
9 18 wfm 5t D. P. BROWN, Jr., Auditor.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—EASTERN DISTRICT of Pennsylvania, s. s.:
At Philadelphia, the 24th day of July, A. D. 1867.
The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of GEORGE FERDINAND SMITH, of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
JOSHUA L. BAILY, Assignee, etc.
To the creditors of said Bankrupt. 9 18 w3t

FERTILIZERS.
AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,
AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER
For Wheat, Corn, Oats Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.
This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.
Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers,
WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Chemists,
1 28 mwf] No. 724 MARKET Street.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.
PAINTING.
THOMAS A. FAHY,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER.
(Late Fahy & Bro.)
No. 31 North THIRD Street
Above Market.
OLD BRICK FRONTS done up, and made to look equal to the finest press brick. Samples at the shop. City and country trade solicited. All orders by Post promptly attended to. 4 15 lmw

INSTRUCTION.
GREAT NATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC
AND
COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE,
NOS. 809 AND 811 CHESNUT STREET
PHILADELPHIA.
REMOVAL
To the Finest College Rooms in the City,
Part of the Second, and the whole of the Third and Fourth Floors of
BANK OF REPUBLIC BUILDINGS,
Nearly Opposite the Continental Hotel.
The best organized and conducted Business College in the city.
The Corps of Teachers has no superior.
Education for the Counting-room in the shortest possible time consistent with the interests of the student.
Send for circular.
6 28 6m JACOB H. TAYLOR, President.

THE MISSES DE CHARMS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 1616 FILBERT Street, will be reopened on the THIRD MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER, by
MISS CARRIE S. BURNHAM.
THE COURSE OF STUDY, in addition to the branches heretofore taught, will include Latin, German, Elocution, and Vocal Music.
A MINERALOGICAL CABINET has been secured, and frequent Lectures upon Mineralogy, Botany, Astronomy, and other Natural Sciences will be given free of charge.
THOROUGH INSTRUCTION, in all departments, will be given so as to enable the pupil to think and acquire for herself; and, as mental power depends so much upon the physical condition, CALISTHENIC EXERCISES will be given daily, free of charge, either in the open air or in the well-ventilated School-room.
See circulars at T. B. PUGH'S Bookstore, Bulletin Building. 8 10 6w15t

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, AND KINDERGARTEN FOR CHILDREN, S. E. corner of NINTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets, will reopen Ninth Month (September) 16, 1867. A limited number of Boarders will be received in the home of the Principal.
For circulars apply to
SUSAN HAYHURST, Principal.
9 4 wsmim No. 462 FRANKLIN Street.

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets.—The Autumnal Session will open on MONDAY, September 2. Application for admission may be made at the Academy during the preceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning.
JAMES W. ROBINS, A. M.,
8 16 fmw18t Head Master.

RUGBY ACADEMY, FOR YOUNG MEN and Boys, No. 1415 LOCUST Street, EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.—Re-opens September 16. Pupils prepared for business or professional life, or for high standing in college.
A first-class Primary Department in separate rooms. Circulars, with full information, at No. 1224 CHESNUT Street. 8 12 2m

LAW DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—A term will begin on the 1st of October next. The Introductory Lecture will be delivered by the Hon. GEORGE SHARSWOOD, on MONDAY, September 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the usual Lecture Room. 9 16 13t

THE MISSES ROGERS HAVE REMOVED from No. 806 S. Fifteenth street to No. 1914 PINE Street, where they will reopen their School for Young Ladies and Children, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9. 9 4 1m

FRENCH, LATIN, AND GERMAN TAUGHT in schools and families.
Professor M. RADEN,
Applications will be received at Mrs. J. Hamilton's Bookstore, No. 1214 CHESNUT Street. 8 31 1m

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.
MRS. M. A. BINDER,
No. 1231 CHESNUT STREET,
WILL OPEN THIS DAY,
Trimmed Paper Patterns, of entirely new designs, for Ladies' and Children's Dresses; also,
Importer of Ladies' Dress and Cloak Trimmings in every variety and style of Fringes, new Satin Trimmings, Tassels, Gimps, Braids, Ribbons, Velvets, Guipure and Cluny Laces, Crape Trimmings, French Corsets, and Fancy Jet Collars and Belts. Dress and Cloak Making in all its departments.
Wedding and Traveling Outfits made to order in the most elegant manner, and at such rates as cannot fail to please.
Suits of Mourning at shortest notice; sets of Patterns for Merchants and Dressmakers now ready.
Patterns sent by mail or express to all parts of the Union. 9 2 1m

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 321 SOUTH STREET
Has all the novelties in FALL MILLINERY, for Ladies, Misses, and Children.
Also, Crapes, Silks, Ribbons, Velvets, Flowers, Feathers, Frames, etc. Milliners supplied. 8 16]

MOURNING MILLINERY.
ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
MOURNING BONNETS,
AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.
8 27 6m MAD'LLE KEOCH.

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.
INTERIOR DECORATIONS
AT RETAIL.
We have now in store the finest assortment of NEW DESIGNS
DECORATIVE
WALL PAPERS
Ever offered in this city, and at right prices.
JOHN H. LONGSTRETH,
9 19 6t* NO. 12 NORTH THIRD ST.

PAPER HANGINGS.
NEW ESTABLISHMENT.
E. CORNER OF TENTH AND WALNUT.
J. C. FINN & SONS
Have opened with an extensive assortment of DECORATIVE and PLAIN WALL PAPERS, embracing every quality to suit all tastes. 9 14 3m*

JOHN CRUMP,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
SHOPS: NO. 215 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
WILLIAM S. GRANT
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Cracker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails 1 24 f

SHERIDAN'S RIDE.

BY RICHARD COE.

[We republish the following poem, written during the war by our esteemed fellow-townsman, Richard Coe, Esq., as particularly suitable at the present time, when the nation, almost *en masse*, are honoring the noble soldier and patriot, Philip H. Sheridan:]

Beaten, and in sad disorder,
Not a soldier heeds the order—
"Rally, rally for the right!"
All he cares for is for flight.
Down the valley of disaster,
Hurrying fast, and following faster,
Plunged each horse, and urged each master.
Oh, but 'twas a piteous sight!
Custer, Merritt, vainly shout,
"Rally, boys, and face about:
Stop this most disgraceful rout."
All along the line there ran—
"Where, oh, where is Sheridan?"

Twenty miles away is he,
Zounds! that such a thing should be!
Seated on his charger black,
Hast'ning to his army back,
Like the lightning in its course,
With a mighty torrent's force,
Onward sped his noble horse;
Clouds of dust were in his track!
Met by men bewailing flight:
"Pshaw!" he said, "I'll fix it right;
Forward, forward to the fight!"
All along the line there ran
Words of cheer from Sheridan!

Ill befell to them that day
That the Rebels sought the fray;
Broke their shattered ranks and fled,
Leaving heaps of dying, dead!
Now with shouts of joy and laughter,
Echoed back from Heaven's own rafter,
Dashed our gallant troopers after,
Till the field with blood was red!
Soldiers hugged each other then,
Cried and laughed by turns again,
More like girls than stalwart men;
While along the line there ran
Cheer on cheer for Sheridan!

Who shall claim for him alone
All the victory as his own?
True, a man of stubborn will,
Joined with great chivalric skill,
After that his troops retreated,
Wounded, baffled, and defeated,
Had, upon his charger seated,
By his presence sent a thrill
Into every soldier's heart;
But the nation gave a start,
Moved as by electric dart!
While from lip to lip there ran—
"God and Philip Sheridan!"

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.—A large Democratic meeting was held last evening at the corner of Twelfth and Spring Garden streets, Peter Armbruster in the chair. J. Barnholt acted as Secretary. During the evening addresses were made by Thomas Greenbach, John O'Byrne, Esq., and others.

STREETS TO BE PAVED.—The following streets have been ordered to be paved, as soon as convenient:—Fisler street, from Huntingdon street to Lehigh avenue; Eleventh street, from Tasker to Cross street, and Thirth-ninth street, from Woodland to Market street. Seventeenth street, from Federal to Reed street, is also to be graded, at a cost not exceeding $450.

SHORT WEIGHT.—During the past week the Clerks of Markets seized one hundred and thirty-three lumps of butter, all light weight. Sixty of them were taken from dishonest dealers in South Eleventh Street Market, and seventy-one from the Farmers' Market, in Market street.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The *Black Crook* is destined to have a great run, notwithstanding the unpleasant *faux pas* at its initial representation here. Mad'lle Pepita is acknowledged to be an artiste of unusual ability. She is exceedingly graceful even in her most arduous posturing and Terpsichorean flights. Her agility is wonderful. Miss Betty Regal is a perfect Hebe in form and feature, and kindles the enthusiasm, admiration, and wonder of the audience when, in the first act, she glides through her translation of "Il Bacio." The audience are the more surprised to see a lady of unusual weight and muscular development waltz upon "one tiptoe," and execute a graceful *acte d'equipoise* at the same time. Misses Betty and Pepita are ably supported by Miss Emily Regal, Mad'lles Antoneno, Frank, and the *corps de coryphees* in attendance.

The scenery of the spectacle is very fine, and the dramatic portions are rendered in an acceptable manner. "Oceana," the lady who enacted the part of "Queen Stalacta," has been replaced by Mrs. Ryner. Mrs. Ryner is a very deserving actress, but lacks much of the lustrous womanly beauty of "Oceana."

"A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM," Shakespeare's greatest fairy play, produced in a manner worthy of the fame of the author, will be presented at the Walnut Street Theatre this and every evening this week, and on Saturday afternoon. No such spectacle has ever been produced in this city, and every person who can admire the great triumphs of scenic art should not fail to see this piece.

On Monday night the management will produce Mr. T. W. Robertson's copyright of *Caste*, for which the author has been paid handsomely, and who writes to say that it is the only authorized version of his play produced south of New York. The distribution of characters is excellent, and embraces all of the leading *artistes* of the new company.

We are pleased to announce that Mr. and Mrs. Gomersal are retained. They have made hosts of friends in Philadelphia. Mr. Simon Hassler has arranged some beautiful music for the *entr'actes* next week, including several fresh *morceaux de salon* from Paris, London, and Berlin. Shortly we hope to hear "Sweetest Seusan, don't say No," which has been sung in London for seven hundred nights, at the hands of Mr. Hassler.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence will conclude their engagement at the Chesnut next Saturday night. They have been very successful, and have made many friends and admirers here. Perhaps they would have done even better if our people were more intimately acquainted with their versatile talents.

On Monday night Mr. James E. Murdoch, the distinguished histrion, patriot, and scholar, will begin an engagement, which the citizens will see to it is long and successful. At the request of many friends in Philadelphia, Mr. Murdoch has arranged the following programme for his opening week:—Monday, *Wine Works Wonders*: Tuesday, *Money*: Wednesday, *Wild Oats*: Thursday, *Money*: Friday, *Much Ado about Nothing*; Saturday, *Wine Works Wonders*. In all of these Mr. Murdoch is excellent, and in no four *roles* of his legitimate repertoire could he appear to better advantage.

BLIND TOM.—The success nightly attending on the performances of this wonderful boy is astonishing. Tom has but to touch the piano, and he secures the attention and interest of all. Tom may be considered a wizard, and the piano lies his charm. It would seem that Orpheus and Euterpe had forged a chain which links Tom to the piano. Apart from this instrument he appears almost idiotic; seated at it, he represents in his own individual self all the combined elements of music; he is entirely governed by sound, and enraptured by melody. He continues to give a concert every night, and matinees on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. The orphan children of the Lincoln Institute will attend Tom's matinee this afternoon.

THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY opened their annual exhibition, at their new hall on Broad street, last evening. The display of fruits, vegetables, rare plants, and flowers exceeds any former exhibition, and is really magnificent. Hundreds of ladies and gentlemen attended the exhibition, and all were delighted. General Sheridan will visit the Hall on Thursday, and be the guest of a committee of ladies.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5 50	MOON RISES	9 07
SUN SETS	5 33	HIGH WATER	11 29

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

HENRY WINSOR, CHARLES WHEELER, JAMES T. YOUNG. } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Borussia	Hamburg	New York	Sept. 7
City of Cork	Antwerp	New York	Sept. 7
Bremen	Southampton	New York	Sept. 10
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 10
C. of Paris	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 11
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 11
Hammonia	Hamburg	New York	Sept. 12
Peruvian	Liverpool	Quebec	Sept. 14
Java	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 14
Celia	London	New York	Sept. 14
C. of N. York	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 14
Pereire	Havre	New York	Sept. 14
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 14

FOR EUROPE.

C. of Washington	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 25
Hecla	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 25
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 25
China	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 25
Deutschland	New York	Bremen	Sept. 26
C. of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 28
England	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 28
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	Sept. 28
Argo	New York	Havre	Sept. 28
Bellona	New York	London	Sept. 28
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 5

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	Sept. —
Havana	New York	Rio Janeiro	Sept. 22
Golding Star	New York	Rio Janeiro	Sept. 23
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	Sept. 26
Alliance	Philada	Charleston	Sept. 26
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Sept. 28
H. Hudson	Philada	Havana	Oct. 1
Star of the Union	Philada	Charleston	Oct. 2
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Oct. 3
Tioga	Philada	New Orleans	Oct. 5

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Schr Thos. Holcomb, Godfrey, Genoa, Peter Wright & Sons.
Schr F. W. Johnson, Marts, Charleston, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Schr J. Ponder, Hudson, Georgetown, Penn Gas Coal Co.
Str R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Str E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str J. S. Ide, Webb, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Br. barque Wavelet, Britton, 44 days from Androssan, with iron to order. & W. Welsh.
Norw. barque Frednas, Brondlund, 56 days from Gefle, with iron to order.
Barque Harvest Moon, Bartlett, 35 days from Genoa, with marble, etc., to L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr A. Tirrell, Atwood, from Boston.
Schr J. Ponder, Hudson, from Providence.
Schr Glenwood, Dickinson, from Greenport.
Steamer D. Utley, Davis, 24 hours from New York with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Philadelphia, Fultz, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Commodore, Mershon, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

BELOW.

A large ship, a barque, three herm., and one full-rigged brig, and several schrs.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, hence, at Savannah yesterday.
Barque T. Dallett, Duncan, from Richmond for Rio Janeiro, sailed from Hampton Roads 21st inst.
Brig Benj. Young, Davis, hence, at Marblehead 22d instant.
Brig Marshall Dutch, Coombs, for Philadelphia, cleared at Newport 23d inst.
Brigs Rio Grande, Bennett, and A. H. Curtis, Durgin, hence, at Bath 20th inst.
Brigs Gipsy Queen, York, and Josie, Pettigrew, hence, at Boston yesterday.
Schr Gen. Banks, Ryder, hence, at Bangor 20th inst.
Schr A. H. Cain, Sampson, hence, at Bath 20th inst.
Schrs Cygnus, Smith; I. H. Wainwright, Brown; E. P. Crowell, Crowell; and J. W. Hall, Powell, hence, at Boston 21st inst.
Schr Osauna, Haskell, for Philadelphia, sailed from Pawtucket 21st inst.
Schr Benj. Strong, Brown, hence, at Providence 21st instant.
Schr Jas. Allderdice, Jackaway, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 21st inst.
Schr T. Borden, Wrightington, and I. Bliss, Hudson, hence, at Fall River 22d inst.
Schr E. L. Porter, Sparks, hence for Provincetown, sailed from Newport 21st inst.
Schr J. Hayes, Hathaway, from Wareham for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.
Schr Henrietta, Dwyer, from Quincy Point for Philadelphia, with granite, which put into Newport 19th inst., for a harbor, had sprung a leak of 550 strokes an hour the same day.
Schrs D. Collins and Archer and Reeves, hence, at Charleston yesterday.
Schrs Vrale, Mason; E. L. Smith, Smith; and W. W. Marcy, Champion, hence, at Boston 23d inst.
Schr Wm. F. Garrison, Morris, hence, at Salem 21st instant.
Schr D. S. Stner, Huntley, for New York, cleared at Wilmington 21st inst.
Schr A. F. Howe, Ellis, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 21st inst.
Schr F. A. Heath, from Bangor for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 22d inst.
Schr J. T. Weaver, Weaver, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newburyport 21st inst.
Schr Sarah, Cobb, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 22d inst.
Schr J. and N. Baker, Wilson, hence, at Georgetown 23d inst.
Schr Julia Nelson, Cavalier, hence, at Washington 23d inst.
Schr Reading RR. No. 50, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norwich 21st inst.
Schr F. Mahlman, hence, at Plymouth 18th inst.
Schr G. R. Murray, Murray, from Deep creek for Philadelphia, at Norfolk 21st inst.
Schr Lucy Church, Adams, for Philadelphia, sailed from Nantucket 19th inst.
Schr N. Harvey, for Philadelphia, sailed from Plymouth 18th inst.
Schr Specie, Smith, hence, at Norfolk 21st inst.
Schrs C. P. Young, Richardson, for Portsmouth; M. L. Vankirk, Chase, for Kingston; and John C. Henry, Dilks, for Lynn, all from Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 20th inst.
Steamer Monitor, Jones, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Rear-Admiral S. W. Godon, commanding United States South Atlantic Squadron, has communicated to this Bureau the following description of a shoal lately discovered in the Straits of Magellan, by Captain Richard Mayne, of H. B. M. surveying vessel Nassau:—

The kelp patch off Barranca Point, at the west end of the First Narrows in the Straits of Magellan, extends nearly a mile from the high water extreme of the Point, and bears from it S. 56 degrees E., magnetic.

At low water springs there are only three feet water on its southern edge; it is always marked by kelp; there is deep water half a mile south of it (twenty fathoms).

By order of the Secretary of the Navy,
THORNTON A. JENKINS,
Chief of Bureau.

Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Sept. 2, 1867.

BOARDING.

1121 GIRARD STREET, BETWEEN Chesnut and Market and Eleventh and Twelfth streets—centrally located. Accommodation for permanent, transient, and table Boarders. [9 112m

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM IS NOW vacant at No. 367 South THIRD Street. Reference given and required. 9 24 3t*

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords Twines Etc.
No. 28 North WATER Street, and No. 27 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER, CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette.
3 10] GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street

AMUSEMENTS.

HORTICULTURAL HALL.
ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF
PLANTS,
FLOWERS,
FRUITS,
VEGETABLES, ETC.,
BY THE
PENNSYLVANIA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY,
On TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, September 24, 25, and 26, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.,
Being the first Exhibition held in their new and magnificent Hall, on BROAD, near Spruce street, which will be handsomely decorated and brilliantly illuminated for the occasion; with a band of music in attendance every evening.
Competition for premiums open to all. Contributions respectfully solicited, and each contributor will be furnished with free tickets of admission.
Tickets, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents. Season tickets (not transferable), $1.
Members' tickets may be had from HENRY A. DREER, Treasurer, No. 714 CHESNUT Street.
D. R. KING, President
A. W. HARRISON,
Recording Secretary. 9 17 9t

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—
J. E. McDONOUGH.....Lessee and Manager.
THIRD WEEK
of the great sensation at NIBLO'S GARDEN, NEW YORK, of Charles M. Barras' Play of
BLACK CROOK,
AND
GRAND PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
ENDORSED BY THE ENTIRE SUNDAY PRESS AND DAILY JOURNALS.
NO DISSENTING VOICE.
PHILADELPHIA EQUALS NEW YORK.
A COMPARISON ONCE THOUGHT IMPOSSIBLE, BUT NOW FULLY ESTABLISHED BY ADMIRING THOUSANDS.
CHANGE OF TIME.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance will commence at 7½ o'clock, so as to conclude the Grand Fairy Spectacle at 10½, giving ample time to reach home at an early hour.
GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK.
Seats secured six days in advance, at LEE & WALKER'S Music Store, No. 723 CHESNUT Street, and at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC from 10 until 3 o'clock. No extra charge for reserved seats.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
Commencing at 8 o'clock,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 25, 1867,
LAST NIGHT BUT THREE OF
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE.
A GREAT BILL!
ONLY PERFORMANCE OF
the Irish Legendary Drama, in four acts, entitled
KATHLEEN MAVOURNEEN.
Terrence O'More.....Mr. W. J. FLORENCE
Kathleen O'Connor.....Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE
To conclude with the new Farce,
GOING TO THE DOGS.
THURSDAY—SHANDY MAGUIRE and YANKEE HOUSEKEEPER.
SATURDAY—THIRD FAMILY MATINEE.
MONDAY—Mr. JAMES E. MURDOCH.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.
N. E. cor. NINTH and WALNUT. Begins at 8.
The Last Night but Three of the most chaste and gorgeous Operatic Spectacle ever produced in Philadelphia. Forty-second Representation of Shakespeare's Fairy Operatic Spectacle, in Five Acts, of
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.
FINAL MATINEE,
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM,
ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Sept. 28, for Ladies and Children. Doors open at 1½. Commence at 2. Admission, 50 cents. Children, half-price.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Doors open at 7; commences at 7½.
First Week of the great Character Actor,
Mr. E. EDDY.
MONDAY AND TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
The Prize Play, in five acts, called JEAN REMY.
Jean Remy.....Mr. E. EDDY
Bruno (a miser).....Mr. S. Hemple
Martin.....Mr. R. Craig
Gabrielle de Saveusse.....Miss Lizzie Price
Concluding with a favorite Comedietta.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF Mr. E. EDDY,
In rehearsal—THE POLICE SPY,

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,
in Grand Ballets Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs, Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

NEW PHILADELPHIA OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH Street, below Arch.
L. V. TUNISON and H. PARSONS.....Proprietors
SAMUEL S. SANFORD.....Stage Manager
OPEN FOR THE SEASON,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 18.
WITH
SANFORD,
EPH. HORN,
FRANK MORAN
And the Largest and
MOST TALENTED COMPANY IN THE WORLD.
ADMISSION TO THIS THE MOST MAGNIFICENT HALL IN AMERICA:—

Parquette and Dress Circle	50 cents
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Private Boxes	$5 each

Seats can be secured in advance without Extra Charge. 9 18tf

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
ELEVENTH STREET, ABOVE CHESNUT.
THE FAMILY RESORT
OPEN FOR THE SEASON,
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
THE GREAT STAR TROUPE OF THE WORLD,
IN THEIR
GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES.
J. L. CARNCROSS Manager.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 8 19tf

CONCERT HALL,
CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE TWELFTH.
BLIND TOM'S CONCERTS.
ONLY TWO WEEKS LONGER.
In order to give parties who have been unable to hear him an opportunity,
BLIND TOM
will appear at the above Hall
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK AND NEXT,
at 8 P. M.
MATINEES,
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, AT 2:30.

Admission	50 cents
Children under 12	25 cents
Reserved Seats	75 cents

Tickets at Charles W. A. Trumpler's Music Store, No. 926 Chesnut street; also, at the Hall. [9 16 tf
Balcony reserved for colored persons. Admission, 25c.

ASSEMBLY BUILDING.—"THE PLAINS AND ROCKY MOUNTAINS,"
An Illustrated Lecture
will be delivered
THIS EVENING,
and every subsequent evening during the present week, by J. L. RINGWALT, in response to an invitation from a number of leading citizens.
The illustrations embrace sixty splendid large and life-like colored views.
Admission, 50 cents. Children's tickets, 25 cents. Secured seats, without extra charge, at Trampler's music store, No. 926 Chesnut street; and at Turner Hamilton's bookstore, No. 108 South Tenth street. Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 8. 9 23 6t

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
(No. 639)
N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000
INCOME FOR 1866, $103,924.
Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866,
$47,000
Of which amount not $3000 remain unpaid at this date
$100,000,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.

DIRECTORS.

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INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight to all parts of the world.
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on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
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ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000·00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,500·00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia 6 Per Cent. Loans (exempts)	126,562·50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania 6 Per Cent. Loan	54,720·00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan	44,620·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees)	20,750·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	40·00
15,000	100 shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,150,142	Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,228·25
5,000,100	Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950·00
*20,000·80	Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000·00
195,000	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	195,900·00
$1,040,050 par.	Market value	$1,070,280·75
	Cost. $1,030,552·05.	
Real Estate		36,000·00
Bills receivable for Insurances made		27,827·20
Balance due at agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due to the Company		38,923·90
Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5173. Estimated value		2,930·00
Cash in Bank, $811,162·26.		
Cash in Drawer, $447·14		41,540·00
		$1,407,321·85

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Edmund A. Souder,	William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington,
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Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, "
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, "
Jacob Riegel,	George W. Bernardon.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL
Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1867,
$2,553,146·13.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	946,713·38
Premiums	1,206,432·15
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $27,431·18.	INCOME FOR 1866, $325,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
DIRECTORS.

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INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA.
OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT S., PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $500,000.
ASSETS JANUARY 8, 1867.....$1,763,267·30
INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.
DIRECTORS.

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WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street,
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies, Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.
Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.
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7 27]

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
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Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 2d

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
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John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
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Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmund Cassilion,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND FILBERT STS.,
Have just opened from New York, at less than regular market prices:—
100 dozen Linen Huckaback Towels, 12½c.
100 do. do. do. do. 25c.
100 do. do. do. do. 28c.
Large sized Linen Huckaback Towels, 31, 33, and 35 cents.
Handsome Damask Towels, very cheap.
Linen Napkins and Doyliles, very cheap.
Bird-eye Linen for Aprons.
A large lot of Bird-eye Diaper, very cheap.
Power-loom Table Linens, very cheap.
6-4 Bleached Table Linens, very heavy, $1 and $1·25 per yard.
Ladies' Tucked and Embroidered Hdkfs.
Ladies' and Misses' Hemstitched Hdkfs.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Gents' Colored Border Hdkfs., 25, 31, 37½, and 50 cents.
Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery, cheap.
Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests and Pants.
FLANNELS! FLANNELS!
One bale heavy Shaker Flannels, nearly yard wide, 37½ cents.
Domet Flannels, 25, 28, 31, 37½, 45 and 50 cents.
All-wool Flannels, 31, 33, 37½, 45, and 50 cents.
Heavy Shaker Flannels.
7-8 and 4-4 Ballard Vale Flannels.
Fine French Plaid Sack Flannels.
Fine Colored Opera Flannels.
Plain and Twilled Grey and Red Flannels.
Blankets, Blankets, very cheap, from $1·00 up to $17 a pair.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins.
Heavy Canton Flannels, 18, 20, 22, 25, 28, 31, 32, 35, and 37½ cents, etc. etc.
DRESS GOODS. DRESS GOODS.
Heavy Silk and Wool Poplin, choice shades.
Handsome Plaid Poplins, very cheap.
A cheap lot of Mixed Poplins.
Do. do. Plain Poplins, 50 cents.
Best quality American Delaines and Calicoes.
Black Alpaca Poplins, very cheap, etc. etc.
PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets.
N. B.—Just opened, 200 dozen Jouvin's Kid Gloves, best quality. [9 21 smw 1J1
50 dozen Real Kid Gloves, at $1·25 per pair.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE.
828 ARCH STREET.
IMPORTER,
JOBBER, AND
RETAIL DEALER IN
LINEN GOODS
EXCLUSIVELY.
THE LARGEST LINEN STOCK IN THE CITY.
FALL IMPORTATIONS OF LINEN GOODS NOW IN STORE. 9 18 wsm[rp

1867. FALL AND WINTER. 1867.
JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.
JUST RECEIVED,
The following Goods for Ladies' and Misses' FALL AND WINTER SACKS:
ASTRACHAN CLOTHS, IN BLACK, WHITE AND FANCY.
REAL FRENCH VELVET CLOTHS.
VELOUR CLOTHS.
CHINCHILLA CLOTHS.
WHITNEYS, VELVETEENS.
BLACK BEAVERS.
BLACK TRICOTS.
FROSTED BEAVERS.
WITH A FULL ASSORTMENT OF FANCY CLOTHS. [4 2 wamsmrp

GIRARD ROW.
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.
Invite attention to their first-class stock of
LACES AND LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
HDKFS.,
VEILS, ETC.
To which additions will constantly be made of the NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.
They offer in their WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT
HEAVY SKIRTING CAMBRICS,
At 30, 35, and 40 cents, a Great Sacrifice.
No. 1101 CHESNUT Street. No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.
GIRARD ROW.

"NEW MOURNING STORE,"
No. 1113 CHESNUT Street,
"GIRARD ROW."
9 18 wfm 2tt A. MYERS.

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229
NORTH NINTH STREET,
ABOVE RACE,
Have now on hand a full supply of Ladies', Gents', and Boys' Merino Goods, suitable for Fall sales.
Ladies' Merino Vests, $1, $1·12, $1·25, $1·37½, to $2.
1 case Gents' Merino Shirts and Drawers, $1.
Gents' Merino Shirts and Drawers, from $1 to $3.
Boys' Merino Goods, all sizes.
Infants' and Misses' Merino Vests.
The above goods were ordered early in the season, from $1 to $3 below present prices.
Water-proof Cloakings, $1·25 and $1·37½.
All-wool Blankets, $4·75 and $6·75. Bargain.
1 bale best all-wool Flannels, ¾ wide, 45c.
All-wool Flannels, 31, 37½, 40, 43, 50, 56, 62, 75, 85c., etc.
Ball

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1867.

General Sickles on the Congressional Plan of Reconstruction.

THERE has been no clearer or more triumphant vindication both of the policy and constitutionality of military reconstruction under the laws of Congress, than that furnished by General Sickles in his admirable speech in Washington, night before last. And we would commend the perusal of this speech especially to conservative Republicans and war Democrats. The judgment of General Sickles is that of a man educated in the Democratic party, honored by it repeatedly with high official position, yet who subordinated all the demands of party to the call of his country in her hour of need, who fought skilfully, bravely, at the head of troops that he himself had raised and led to the field; who, since the war, has studied the problem of reconstruction on the ground, has viewed it in all its lights, has seen the practical workings of all the plans tried, and who may fairly be supposed to bring to the consideration of this vexed subject an amount of practical information and sound common sense which should entitle his views to the favorable consideration of all intelligent citizens. He is more than a mere soldier. He is a General who has the cultivation and breadth of view of a statesman.

It is not necessary to more than allude to General Sickles' line of argument in vindicating the constitutionality of the military governments in the late Rebel States. He takes the strong and safe ground that the authority of Congress to provide for the security of persons and property in conquered territory until legal civil governments could be established, is distinctly recognized by the Supreme Court of the United States in a familiar case reported in the twentieth volume of Howard, in the New Mexico case. The Supreme Court decided that the military occupation of the territory of an enemy superseded all civil government existing there, and furthermore, that the orders, ordinances, and regulations made by the military commander remained in force until superseded by Congress, or by a local civil government created by the authority of Congress. It may, therefore, be maintained that in the Reconstruction acts Congress has exercised no power not sanctioned by the highest legal tribunal in the land.

This is the safe, common sense view of a lawyer who appeals to the law as declared by the Supreme Court. There are other and independent grounds upon which he might have vindicated the action of the Government, but this was sufficient.

He next proceeds to discuss the very important question whether this constitutional power has been exercised oppressively or cruelly in the Rebel States. It is not enough that a measure be constitutional; it should also, in the highest sense, be *politic*. A perfectly constitutional power must not be made an instrument of injustice or oppression. Perhaps there is no impression which those opposed to these military governments endeavor more sedulously to create in the public mind, than that they are being made the instruments of tyranny over the Southern people. We are treated to daily diatribes on this subject, until we have no doubt that in many minds the conviction has established itself that the power of the Government is being prostituted to purposes of oppression. Nothing could be further from the truth. On the contrary, the Rebel States never enjoyed as many of the blessings of good government as they have under the military governments temporarily established by Congress. We have just seen an instance of this in the case of General Sickles' celebrated "Order No. 10," which for political purposes was denounced as everything evil by parties outside of his district, but which Governor Orr testifies was a measure of *protection* to the people, and endorsed by a very large majority of them. General Sickles thus happily summarizes the acts of administration of our military commanders in the Rebel States:—

"If it be true that military commanders have been lawgivers, it is also true that their orders have been milder and more humane than the laws they superseded. Imprisonment for debt has been abolished; the death penalty heretofore imposed for larceny has been confined to cases of homicide and offenses of equal gravity. The semi barbarous yet legalized custom of whipping men and women for misdemeanors has been prohibited. That usage of feudal times, according to which the landlord, by his own warrant, summarily seized the goods and chattels of his tenant, and turned an impoverished and helpless family out of doors, has been abrogated. The freedmen have been clothed with civil rights, and admitted to all the employments of life. The cruelties of prison discipline have been ameliorated; the mischievous practice of carrying weapons, that baneful source of affrays and disorders in Southern communities, has been repressed. The various forms of coercion employed by a dominant class to subjugate and humiliate the laborers dependent upon them for employment have been swept away, and the laws made applicable alike to all the inhabitants; and where famine threatened to starve those left by a conscription which 'robbed the cradle and the grave,' military authority was exercised to rescue the home of the widow and the orphan from relentless creditors, and enable even an utterly bankrupt population to cultivate land enough to obtain the necessaries of life. If these acts are oppressive and cruel, then let condemnation fall upon the Government and its agents, who have tried to treat even their adversaries with magnanimity and benevolence."

Not only this, but the military governments temporarily maintained in the Rebel States have been of vast and incalculable positive benefit to the South and to the country at large. On this point General Sickles eloquently remarks:—

"The system of free labor has been inaugurated, and under military supervision two million bales of cotton were raised in 1866. Millions of emancipated slaves have been gradually assimilated with the civil polity of the States where they belonged; tranquility and order have been maintained during the most critical period of transition, from the relation of master and slave to the relation of man and man—the relation of political equality. Under the guarantees which military occupation afforded for the security of life and property, Northern capital and Northern enterprise have been rebuilding the cities and cultivating the fields, restoring the railroads and navigating the waters, constructing bridges and establishing telegraph lines, reopening commerce and reviving industry, opening schools and building churches, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande; and it has been recently affirmed by authority than which none can be higher in all the South, that our presence and our measures have saved their public records from destruction, and their own civil officers from lawless violence. Nay, more; it is acknowledged that to the considerate acts of military administration they are indebted for the opportunity of providing means to subsist their families, and for producing the present crop, which promises to be, in many respects, and in many sections of the South, the most important and the largest which has been grown for many years. It would be easy to prove by abundant testimony that, without military occupation and control, the restoration of the Rebel States would have been delayed for years, and, if ever attained, would have been reached only after various intervals of anarchy and conflict."

We have space to allude to only one more point made in this admirable speech, and that is with reference to the suffrage of colored citizens in the Rebel States. General Sickles cannot be stigmatized as a fanatic upon this question. He simply takes the case as he finds it, and as a soldier and a statesman considers what ought to be done. He sees, as every intelligent man must see, that to leave the colored citizen without a vote in these States is to leave him utterly destitute of the means of self-protection, and is to invite the wildest scenes of cruelty and violence in the future. It is also to concentrate a monopoly of political power in the hands of the very men who have just laid down the arms wherewith they madly sought to overthrow the Government. Let conservatives who are so alarmed at the idea of negro suffrage in the Rebel States, read these wise words of General Sickles:—

"Enfranchisement is peace. Liberty without rights, and the means to protect them, is war. The only condition upon which military occupation may cease in the Rebel States, is to give the ballot to the emancipated race. With that shield of safety, they will be secure from oppression, and the country protected from sedition and treason. (Renewed applause.) It follows, therefore, that the peace, prosperity, and welfare of the South have depended upon a temporary military control over their local governments, to be exercised only until legal civil authority could be established in accordance with the requirements of Congress. The events of the Rebellion taught us that the enfranchisement of all the loyal people of the Rebel States was an essential guarantee of present and future security and repose, and that unless the freed people were enabled to protect themselves by the ballot, they would have been compelled, in self defense, to seek refuge in the loyal States, and overcrowd all the channels of industry, or else to prevent that exodus of millions of blacks, flying from oppressors. The Government would have been compelled to protect them at home, by prolonging military occupation until the Rebel State Governments voluntarily afforded adequate security for the lives and possessions of the loyal colored people; and it remains to be said that the military officers on duty in the Rebel States were sent there by the authority of Congress, and with the sanction of the loyal people who put down the Rebellion, expressed through their representatives. Comrades, it is impossible to undo that noble act of justice which has elevated the loyal freedmen of the South to the rank of citizens. From many points of view there is no reason to apprehend that a subordinate race can do more than defend their rights. A law of gravitation controls the moral as it does the material world. The weak cannot overcome the strong members. Culture and destiny combine to assure the dominion of the white race. It was Mr. Fore, I believe, who called a reaction the most dangerous form of a revolution. Such would be the character of a reaction that restored the Rebels and their friends to power. May that day never dawn!"

Our Welcome to a Hero.

THE Councils of Philadelphia, with a rare unanimity, have extended the freedom and hospitalities of our city to General Philip H. Sheridan. In accordance with their invitation, that distinguished officer will visit us this afternoon, and all the people of our great municipality will go out to meet and welcome him. The arrangements for his reception have already been made public, and we do not doubt that there will be such a display of hearty endorsement, such a turning out of the patriotic residents, as has never before been witnessed. In giving this great display, a double end is achieved. Not only do we honor the man who most deserves it, but we also slight that public servant who has so richly merited a slight. General Sheridan is as much under disgrace as the action of Mr. Johnson could make him; he is, nominally at least, a censured and condemned man, and for the great City of Brotherly Love to rise up as one man and bid him welcome, and commend him and endorse him, is as bitter a rebuke to the President as the people can conceive.

Not only is the tacit rebuke thus given to Mr. Johnson, but a direct censure is thus shown him. When the President passed through Philadelphia, was there a flag flying? was there a crowd to cheer, or a committee to escort? The Quaker blood of Philadelphia cannot tolerate deceit, and, at a slight sacrifice of courtesy, the principle of not receiving one we despised has had its effect. But now what an outpouring! From every street will come hundreds, and from every ward thousands, to welcome the Hero of New Orleans, as well as of Winchester. We have no doubt but that the reception will be worthy of the man to whom it is extended. The indications of the desire of the popular heart are too plain to admit of a doubt, and Sheridan will be received with such wild enthusiasm as will cheer him in his loyal course and speak in thunder tones of condemnation to the man who sought to effect his disgrace.

The Senate and Democratic Office-holders.

THE New York *World* insists upon holding the Republican party responsible for the rascalities and frauds of Democratic Federal office-holders, because the Senate, which is a Republican body, *confirmed* them.

We do not quote the statement to comment upon its fairness or truthfulness, but simply to call the attention of Republican Senators to the use which is being made of their generosity in confirming Democrats. We have long been of the opinion that the Senate should refuse to confirm any officer for any position who was not a sound Republican in politics.

General Lyle's Speech—A True Copy.

THE Democratic politicians are fearful lest General Lyle's speech, which he made before the Convention that nominated him for Sheriff, will injure him and their ticket, and therefore deny the correctness of the report of it as published in the city papers. They even say that their own Democratic paper's report of it was incorrect. To set this matter right, we publish the speech below, as it was reported by Mr. McAran, a professional reporter and phonographer, who is well known in this city, and who is a Democrat. Mr. McAran has sworn before Alderman Ogle that the following is a correct report of General Lyle's speech:—

"Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the Convention:—I have to ask one grace of you, and that is, not to ask me to make a speech. I can work, but I cannot talk; but I can say that I owe this Convention a debt of gratitude that I never can pay. This is, I think, the first time in the history of the party where they have given the nomination twice by acclamation as they have given me. The work, gentlemen, is just commenced. This is the commencement of it. Let us canvass our precincts, and *at up this colonization*. Officers of election, where we are in the minority, should attend the meeting, and the Return Judge, where we have one, should attend the meeting next morning, for there is where the damage is done, particularly where we are in the minority. If we stop this *cheating*, the lowest man on our ticket will be elected by from 6000 to 8000 majority. I have travelled the county over for the last three months. I have met many people in the canvass. I have seen and conversed with many people, and I have failed yet to meet the first man who does not know from one to twenty who have changed their opinions from last year. *We were not beaten last year.* I WAS NOT BEATEN. I WAS ELECTED BY A HANDSOME MAJORITY; but *I was counted out.* The right way is not to let these RASCALS do it again. I can do no more than thank you from my heart for the position in which you have placed me. I will leave nothing undone for the success of the ticket."

Such was General Lyle's speech. Its malignity and injustice are only equalled by the ridiculous character of its assertions and the speaker's evident vanity. The average Republican majority was over 4000, and this General Lyle asserts was the result of "cheating," although he knows that his own party had election officers at every poll, and knows that he himself was invited to be present, and was represented by a friend, at the general counting off. How could the Republicans have cheated their opponents to this extent, with chosen representatives of the latter watching every movement and every vote that was taken throughout the city? If there were any truth in General Lyle's reckless statement, it would argue that his own political friends were false to him and their party, and that they were parties to the "cheating" and to the "counting out" of their own candidate for Recorder of Deeds. But General Lyle was not only "counted out" of a majority of votes, and thus "beaten," but he was "elected by a *handsome* majority." This "handsome majority," whatever it may be, must be added to the four thousand and odd votes constituting the Republican majority, to show to the full extent the cheating done by the radical "*rascals*" referred to by General Lyle. If the General's idea of a "handsome majority" is as magnificent as his idea of his own popularity, he must have been most unhandsomely and tremendously "cheated." The vanity of the General's speech is remarkable for a man so modest, retiring, and unassuming as our hero's friends are fond of representing him to be.

But perhaps the most noticeable points in Peter's outburst of unaccustomed eloquence and unexpected vanity, in the shape of his remarkable speech, are its *impolicy* and its evident *ingratitude*. Its ingratitude consists in its stigmatizing as "rascals" a party of men some fifteen hundred or more of whom voted for him last year, and its *impolicy* is seen in its abuse of those from whom he must receive several thousand votes, or be defeated this year. General Lyle ought to have used honeyed words, thanking the Republicans who voted for him last year, and "expressing the sweet hope sweetly" that they would repeat their kindness this year. His speech is an insult to all the Republicans in Philadelphia, and not one of them who entertains a proper self-respect will vote for a man who has stigmatized them as "cheats" and "rascals," while all sensible men, of whatever party, must be disgusted with the evidence of overweening vanity that accompanies his vituperation.

The Boiler Question.

WE regretted exceedingly the action of the Common Council on Thursday of last week, by which final action on the bill providing for the inspection of steam boilers within the city limits was again postponed, after the adoption of only one section. We are entirely at a loss to divine the reasons for this delay in providing our citizens with the protection from instant death which they have so long and so loudly demanded. There is surely no objection to the bill which cannot be overcome by a modification, and it is just as easy to modify a bill as it is to kill it by the lingering torture of parliamentary tactics. The fearful disaster on Sansom street is yet fresh in the minds of the people, and two dozen families are still in mourning for the untimely fate which befell their supporters on that melancholy occasion. The value of the property destroyed by that one explosion would have been sufficient to meet all the expenses attending the execution of the ordinance for several years, while the human lives which were summarily terminated by it cannot be represented by mere dollars and cents.

Moreover, a few weeks only had elapsed before our community was visited by another disaster of a similar character, although not so terrible in its proportions. If the first warning had been heeded, there would have been no second warning; and even the former might have been averted, if previous disasters of the same kind had taught wisdom and human sympathy to our rulers. The Coroner's jury in the last case, the explosion on South Ninth street, were very outspoken in their verdict. They were practical engineers by profession, and they unhesitatingly declared that the accident was to be attributed chiefly to "gross carelessness and a want of practical knowledge concerning steam and machinery on the part of those having charge of the boiler." But this was not the sole cause of the disaster, for the verdict further declared that the engine was "totally inadequate to perform the work required of it, without causing a greater pressure in the boiler than it was able to bear." Future explosions, said the jury, "*must necessarily occur under the present system of management.*"

And yet "the present system of management," or rather the want of all system at present, is still in force, and weeks have elapsed since this verdict was given to the public. The term of office of many members of the present Councils is rapidly drawing to a close. When we glance back upon the record made by them in the performance of the trust reposed in them by a generous and confiding people, we find much to condemn and but little to commend. There will be an opportunity to-morrow afternoon for action in this one matter which will do a great deal to elevate them in the estimation of the public, and in their own consciences as well, if they will but take the trouble to consult the feelings which they should possess as men, even if they ignore them as politicians. We hope this opportunity will not be neglected.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN is a noble example of the rapid strides which some of our Western States are making in the cause of education. From present indications, the number of students in all its departments for the current college year will be as high as one thousand three hundred. When it is remembered that the standard of scholarship in this institution compares favorably with that of our best Eastern colleges, such a measure of popularity as is chronicled in these figures is truly remarkable. Some explanation of it may be found in the fact that Michigan has one of the best systems of common schools of any State in the Union. These are the great feeders of its splendid University.

AMUSEMENTS.

[For additional Amusements see Third Page.]

KOPTA CONCERT.
MUSICAL FUND HALL,
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1867.
PROGRAMME.
PART I.
1. Overture. Piano. Professor Oscar Koenig.
2. O tu Palermo. Sicilian Vespers.....Verdi. Mr. Aaron R. Taylor.
3. With Verdure Clad. Creation.....Haydn. Mad Clara M. Brinkerhoff.
4. Solo. Violin Fantasia. Lucia di Lammermore, Mr. Wentzel Kopta. Lupin
5. La Morale in Tutto Questo. Don Pasquale. Donizetti. Miss Mary Thomas.
6. 'Tis the Last Rose of Summer.....Dressler. Mad Clara M. Brinkerhoff.
7. My Angel.....Esser. Mr. J. Graf.
PART II.
1. Solo. Violin. The Witch Dance.....Paganini. Mr. Wentzel Kopta.
2. Adelaide.....Beethoven. Mr. J. Graf.
3. Scena and Aria. Opera Ernani.....Verdi. Mad. Clara M. Brinkerhoff.
4. The Village Blacksmith.....Warden. Mr Aaron R. Taylor.
5. Somebody's Coming.....J. Andrews. Miss Mary Thomas.
6. Duetto. Come il Baccio. Masnadieri.....Verdi. Messrs. Aaron R. Taylor and J. Graf. [9 25 2t
Tickets at Trumpler's and Boner's, Chesnut street.

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—GRAND MATINEE.
By CARL SENTZ'S ORCHESTRA of 40 Performers.
EVERY THURSDAY AFTERNOON
(Commencing October 3, 1867), at 3 o'clock.
Vocalist—Mr. William Hartmann, from the German Opera.
SINGLE ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.
Package of four Tickets for $1.
To be had at Boner & Co.'s Music Store, No. 1102 Chesnut street, and at the door. 9 25 1m

GET THE BEST!
COMPARISON THE ONLY TEST.
FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE
The First Prize at the Paris Exposition,
MAKING FOUR DIFFERENT STITCHES WITH SELF-ADJUSTING TENSION IN SHUTTLE.
WHITNEY & LUKENS,
GENERAL AGENTS,
9 25 wsmtf NO. 1123 CHESNUT STREET.

AGENCY OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Company.
OFFICE OF
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, September 20, 1867.

We desire to call attention to the difference in the relative price of the First Mortgage Bonds of Union Pacific Railroad, and the price of Governments.

We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of

$197 50	taking in exchange U. S. 6s of 1881.		
$229 00	do.	do.	5-20s o. 1862.
$179 00	do.	do.	5-20s of 1864.
$198 25	do.	do.	5-20s of 1865.
$164 00	do.	do.	5-20s of '65, Jan. & July
$164 00	do.	do.	5-20s of '67.
$81 50	do	do.	5 P cent, 10-40s.
$174 65	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy, June issue.
$168 65	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy, July issue.

(For every thousand dollars.)

We offer these Bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security.

8 30 1m DE HAVEN & BRO.

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,
NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
MANUFACTURERS OF
VENETIAN BLINDS
AND
WINDOW SHADES.
Largest and finest assortment in the city at the LOWEST PRICES.
Repairing promptly attended to.
STORE SHADES made and lettered. 9 25 2m8p

ANY ONE HAVING RECEIVED A 4-4 Brussels Stair Carpet, about ten yards long, from the Preston Steam Laundry in mistake, can receive information in regard to their own carpet by applying to B. T. MILLIGAN,
9 25 2t* No. 26 N. ELEVENTH Street.

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Moutet French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 S. NINTH Street and No. 736 RACE Street. 9 17 3m

STEAM ENGINE MANUFACTURED BY "CORLISS," Providence. Size of cylinder, 20 inch diameter by 48 inch stroke—about one hundred and ten horse power. Apply to W. R. LEVAN,
9 25 2t Cor. of WOOD and TWENTY-FOURTH Sts., Phila.

RECEPTION OF SHERIDAN.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,

Philadelphia, Sept 25, 1867.

Orders.

The undersigned having been appointed Chief Marshal of the Parade on the occasion of the reception of

Major General Phil. H Sheridan,

U. S. A.,

BY THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA,

ON THIS DAY,

Announces the following

ORDER OF ARRANGEMENTS

For the information and guidance of all concerned:

I.

The line will form at 5.30 P. M., and move at or about 6 P. M.—to wit: on the arrival of the train from Washington.

II.

The order of Parade will be as follows,

1. First Division of Pennsylvania Militia, Colonel and Brevet Brigadier General Charles M. Prevost commanding.
2. Major General Phil. H. Sheridan and Staff.
   Mayor and Committee of Councils, Mayor and Councils of Wilmington, Del., Councils of Cincinnati, in carriages.
3. Union League.
   National Union Club.
   Brev. Maj. Gen. H. G. Sickel, Marshal.
4. Fire Department.
   Charles Darragh, Marshal.
5. Republican Invincibles.
   Civic Societies, Ward Associations, and citizens.
   Col. S B. Wylie Mitchell, Marshal.

III.

Divisions will take post as follows:

FIRST DIVISION.
On Broad street, left resting on Washington avenue.

SECOND DIVISION.
(Carriages.) Broad street, below Washington avenue.

THIRD DIVISION.
West side of Broad street, right resting on Carpenter street—facing east.

FOURTH DIVISION.
West side of Broad street, right resting on Christian street—facing east.

FIFTH DIVISION.
West side of Broad street, right resting on Fitzwater street—facing east.

IV.

ROUTE OF PARADE.

Up Broad street to Arch street, down Arch street to Twelfth street, down Twelfth street to Chestnut street, and down Chestnut street to the Continental Hotel, and there dismiss.

Citizens on the route are requested to illuminate their houses and display flags.

V.

The following gentlemen will act as Aids to the Chief Marshal:

STEPHEN T. SOUDER, Esq.
ROBERT R CORSON, Esq.
HENRY W. GRAY, Esq.
Lieut GALLOWAY C MORRIS.
Col. GEO. E. WAGNER.
Major CLAYTON MACMICHAEL.

They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

Marshals of Division, their aids, the aids of the Chief Marshal, and the leaders of Bands will report at the Select Council Chamber at 9 A. M., for further orders.

Marshals and their aids will report, mounted, at the Union League House, Broad street, at 5 P. M., SHARP.

All citizens desirous of taking part in this demonstration of welcome are requested to attach themselves to the Fifth Division.

LOUIS WAGNER,
Chief Marshal.
1t

SHERIDAN AND SICKLES.

Soldiers' Grand Mass Meeting.

National Hall, Friday Evening, Sept. 27.

Soldiers who intend to take part in this grand demonstration will be guided by the following instruction:

Delegations from the First, Second, Third Fourth and Twenty sixth wards will assemble at Broad and Fitzwater streets, at half past seven o'clock P. M., and will march up Broad to Market, and down Market to National Hall.

Col JAMES GIVIN is assigned to the command of this Division. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

Delegations from the Fifth Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Twenty-fourth and Twenty seventh wards will assemble at Broad and Market streets, at half past seven o'clock, and will march thence to National Hall.

MAJOR RICHARD ELLIS is assigned to the command of this division. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

Delegations from the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-eighth wards, will assemble at Thirteenth and Spring Garden streets, at 7 o'clock. Will then march down Spring Garden to Ninth, there to await arrival of delegations from Twenty-first and Twenty-second wards. Upon the arrival of this detachment the whole force will march down Tenth to Arch, up Arch to Twelfth, Twelfth to Market street, and National Hall.

CAPT. WM. J. MACKAY is assigned to the command of this division. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

Delegations from the Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twenty fifth wards will assemble at seven o'clock, at the corner of Frankford Road and York street. Upon the arrival of the delegations from the Twenty third ward, with band of music, the detachments already named will join the column, which will then march down Frankford Road to Master street, up Master to second, down Second to Coates, up Coates to Sixth, down Sixth to Arch, up Arch to Twelfth, and down Twelfth to Market and the Hall. The delegations from the Eleventh Twelfth, Thirteenth and Sixteenth wards will assemble at Sixth and Buttonwood, and join this column at that point

COL JOHN CLARK is assigned to the command of this Division. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

The Chiefs of the several ward delegations will assemble their commands in ample time to report to the Division commander at the appointed rendezvous punctually at the hour stated.

Division Commanders are requested to report at 132 South THIRD Street this afternoon, at five o'clock.

By direction of the Committee in charge.
CLAYTON MACMICHAEL,
1t Chairman.

REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES!

ATTENTION!

Philadelphia, Sept. 25, 1867.

All members of the Club are requested to assemble at the UNION CLUB ROOMS, 1109 Chestnut street, THIS 5 O'CLOCK P. M., SHARP, to participate in the reception of Major General SHERIDAN.

Dress—Dark clothes and Uniform Cap.

By order of the Executive Committee.

WM. McMICHAEL, President.
GEO. TRUMAN, Jr., Marshal.
WM. L. FOX, Secretary.
W. HARRY MILLER, EZRA LUKENS, A. P. COLESBERRY, HENRY BAIN, } Assistant Marshals.
1t

RECEPTION OF SHERIDAN.

UNION LEAGUE.

The members of the UNION LEAGUE are requested to meet at the

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,
BROAD STREET,
THIS, WEDNESDAY, AFTERNOON,
AT 5 O'CLOCK.

To participate in

THE RECEPTION
OF
GENERAL P. H. SHERIDAN.

By order of the Committee.

JAMES H. ORNE, Chairman.
Robt. R. Corson, Secretary.
1t

MEMBERS OF SELECT AND COMMON Council of the City of Philadelphia will meet in their respective Chambers on WEDNESDAY, September 25, 1867, at 4½ P. M., to take part in the reception of Major-General Sheridan. Also, on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at 12½ P. M., to tender the hospitalities of the city to General Sheridan.
DANIEL P. RAY, Chairman.
Attest—ABRAHAM STEWART Clerk. 9 24 1t

POLITICAL.

UNION

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,

HON. HENRY W. WILLIAMS.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS,

HON. M. RUSSELL THAYER.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

SHERIFF,

JOSEPH M. COWELL.

REGISTER OF WILLS,

WILLIAM Y. CAMPBELL.

CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT,

RICHARD M. BATTURS.

CITY OFFICERS.

CITY TREASURER,

DAVID JONES.

CITY COMMISSIONER,

BENJAMIN F. URWILER.

SENATE—THIRD DISTRICT,

JOSEPH A. BONHAM.

ASSEMBLY.

Dist.
1—DAVID FOY.
2—ROBERT C. TITTERMARY.
3—A. M. WALKINSHAW.
4—WILLIAM W. WATT.
5—EDMUND S. YARD.
6—Col. CHARLES KLECKNER.
7—JAMES SUBERS.
8—JAMES V. STOKES.
9—F. W. THOMAS.
10—Col. ELISHA W. DAVIS.
11—CHARLES EAGER.
12—ALEXANDER ADAIRE.
13—ENOS C. RENNER.
14—GEORGE T. THORN.
15—JAMES HOLGATE.
16—Col. MARSHALL C. HONG.
17—Col. JOHN CLARK.
18—JAMES N. MARKS.

By order of the Republican City Executive Committee.

WM. B. LEEDS, President.
JOHN L. HILL, ISAAC McBRIDE, } Secretaries.
9 24

UNION LEAGUE.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

At a meeting of the Committee appointed by the Union League on the 18th, it was

Resolved, That Public Meetings of the citizens of Philadelphia be called for

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 28,
AND
SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 5,

The meetings to be held on BROAD STREET, in front of the LEAGUE HOUSE.

By order of the Committee.
9 21 7t ROBT. R. CORSON, Secretary.

UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION, ELEVENTH WARD, will meet on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 25, 1867, at the Hall of the Association, MARLBOROUGH and RICHMOND Streets, at 8 o'clock. Colonel Wm. B. Mann, Joseph H. Benham, Charles H. Sidebotham, and others, will address the meeting.
1t* H. BUMM, Chairman.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

Tenth Annual Session of the North Philadelphia Baptist Association—Proceedings Yesterday Afternoon and This Morning.

The North Philadelphia Baptist Association assembled at the North Baptist Church, on Eighth street, above Master, yesterday afternoon, at half-past 2 o'clock, the Moderator, Rev William Wilder, in the chair. After prayer by the Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., the Constitution and By-Laws of the Association were read, according to the custom.

The letters from the different churches composing the Association were then read, showing the following condition of each at the present time:—

CHURCHES.	Increase in Membership.	Scholars in Sunday Schools.	Volumes in Libraries.	Contributions for Home Church Purposes.
North Church, Phila	137	450	562	.....
First Church, Phila	62	407	2100	$7,000
Reading Church	17	4 7	677	2,906
Willistown Church	12	130	1000	1,390
Harrisburg Church	7	100	700	868
Mt. Pleasant Church	20	75	450	500
Hatborough Church	1	90	808	.....
Bristol Church	7	70	226	250
Davisville Church	10	125	500	612
Bridgeport Church	6	251	702	1,928
Nicetown Church	95	375	710	1,000
Manayunk Church	31	245	551	1,994
Germantown Church	202	300	1100	2,730
Plymouth Church	9	126	330	230
Enon Church, Phila	21	225	600	1,282
Gwynedd Church	1	133	318	485
Olivet Church, Phila	10	417	1000	11,324
Lawrenceville Church	12	9	600	384
Pequa Church	....	89	300	490
West Cain Church	2	70	150	160
Soleburg Church	.....	.....	.....	.....

The Moderator then announced the following Committees:—

On Promoting the Extension of the Cause of Christ within the Borders of the Association—Messrs. J. N. Brown, Daniel Shaaber, and George Hand.

On Admission of Churches—Messrs. W. A. Woods, Isaac Cole, and C. B. Oakley.

On the State of the Churches—Messrs. James Waters, N. B. Baldwin, and George Frear.

To Audit Treasurer's Account—Messrs. N. B Johnson, A. T. Newberry, and J. C. Davis.

On Circular Letter—Messrs. A. T. Lung, T. Goodwin, and H. E. Lincoln.

On Obituaries—Messrs. G. D. Boardman, P. H. Meade, and Matthew Brooks.

To Select Place, Preachers, etc., for Next Meeting—Messrs. W. H. Coward, J. L. Sagebeer, and J. E. Wagonseller.

On Minutes of Corresponding Bodies—E. L. Bailey, O. P. Eaches, and F. J. Thomas.

Rev. J. Waters offered the following preamble and resolution, which were adopted, after some discussion:—

Whereas, There is, to some considerable extent, a feeling of disaffection with the organization of our association in Eastern Pennsylvania; therefore

Resolved, That the subject be referred to a special committee of five, who shall report during the present session.

The Moderator appointed the following gentlemen as the special committee:—James Waters, G. D. Boardman, George Hand, J. N. Brown, and George Frear.

The Association then adjourned until evening, when a sermon was preached by the Rev. H. G. Weston, D. D., of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, New York.

THIS MORNING'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Association assembled at 9 o'clock this morning. Previous to assembling for the transaction of business, devotional exercises were held in the church.

The Moderator, Rev. William Wilder, called the Association to order.

Rev. E. L. Bailey offered an impressive prayer.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted.

On motion it was

Resolved, That a collection be taken up during the session to make up the deficiency in the cost of publishing the minutes.

The Committee on Minutes from Corresponding Bodies submitted their report, which states that they have examined the matters entrusted to them, but found nothing of special note claiming their attention. The minutes for 1866 had been received from the associations in Abington, Bradford, Beaver, Bridgewater, Clarion, Central, Union, Centre, Clearfield, Monongahela, Northumberland, Philadelphia, Ten-Mile, Logan, Wyoming; also from the Pennsylvania Baptist Convention, and the New Jersey Central, New Jersey and West Jersey Associations.

Rev. J. M. Malcom offered the following, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That is desirable that the annual circular letter should not exceed four printed pages.

Rev. T. L. Malcom said:—With the permission of the brethren, I desire to read a letter from the west coast of Africa, a field upon which the missionaries have four times resolved to venture, but they have not found the man to go. In the providence of God there comes an earnest appeal from one that has been for several years on the spot. Permission was granted, and the gentleman then read as follows:—

MONROVIA, August 6, 1867.—Rev. Thomas S. Malcom—Dear Brother:—Your very kind favor, dated June 1, has been duly received, and I feel inexpressibly grateful to the American Baptist Missionary Union for the liberal action taken by them at Chicago on the subject of our memorial, and my heart is cheered at the prospect that we shall before long be able again to enter upon our work here with vigor.

It will not be possible for me to leave this for America before early next year, as the season is now pretty well advanced, and I have a great deal to do before leaving. Meanwhile, I think that it would be well to enter at once upon a few of the needy fields which are everywhere accessible to us. There is a great deal of preparatory and immediate work to be done.

We want schools! schools! schools! It would be well if you could secure us authority to establish two or three schools at once in different localities among the heathen, say back of the settlements of New Virginia, to confront the Mohammedan influence at Nansua, and the old field at the head of the Mesurado river, where the great mass of Congo recaptives, whose term of apprentice is out, are settled. The congregations in the civilized settlements, though needy, might be able to hold on a little longer without assistance; but what is desirable now, is to advance with energy into destitute fields all around us. We want at once to lay hold of our heathen brethren; devote more than ordinary time and attention to them; teach them some of the arts of civilization, the importance of human life, and the value of their immortal souls. Oh! my heart yearns after this interior work:—

"The heathen perish day by day,
Thousands on thousands pass away."

A few days ago a heart-rending circumstance occurred. Fifty human beings were hurried into eternity—sacrificed to gratify the ambitious desires of certain restless chiefs of Bophora—almost within hail of our settlements—a most awful rebuke to us Christians, and a most solemn and impressive call to us to enter at once upon the work of encouraging our brethren. Men of Israel, help, help us. * * * * I think I hear the Churches say, "Let thousands fall before Africa be given up."

I am yours in the great cause,
J. F. RICHARDSON.

Rev. Dr. Goodwin offered the following:—

Resolved, That we have heard with deep interest the letter from Rev. J. F. Richardson, of Monrovia; in Liberia, West Africa, earnestly appealing for aid to carry the Gospel to the heathen in the interior of Africa. Adopted.

The Committee appointed to rearrange the boundaries of the different associations, reported the following preamble and resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, The three Baptist Associations in and around Philadelphia are working within the same field without any definite limits; therefore,

Resolved, That this Association appoint a committee to confer with the Philadelphia and Central Union Associations, in reference to a better territorial division.

The Board of Trustees of the Association reported the terms of service of Revs. A. H. Lang and Thomas Watson have expired by limitation and that a vacancy existed caused by the decease of B. F. Hancock.

W. H. Conrad, O. P. Eaches, and T. Goodwin were appointed tellers to conduct the election of Trustees.

The report of the Treasurer was then submitted. The balance on hand on the 26th of September, 1866, was $22 23; cash collected after the introductory services, $14 38; cash from churches for printing minutes, $108 79. Total, $145 39. The expenditures were:—For printing minutes, $106; postage, $2 50; balance, $34 89. Total, $145 39. The report was approved.

The Committee to conduct the election for Trustees reported that Brethren William Wilder and Thomas Matteon had been re-elected for six years, and Brother Matthew Brooks to fill the unexpired term of Brother B. F. Hancock, deceased.

The Committee on Circular Letter reported that they regarded the letter as timely, and recommended that it be read before the Association at the appointed time and printed with the minutes.

The unsigned report of the Committee on the Dead was then read:—

Your Committee appointed to report on the dead, state they find the Churches bear testimony to many who "lived for Christ and died in the Lord." These Churches give evidence in such glowing terms to the Christian character, qualities, and usefulness of their dead, that it would seem invidious for your Committee to discriminate. The aged, the middle-aged, and the young—the sister, whose praise was in every mouth, Christian, useful, and full of the Holy Ghost, the brother suddenly beckoned home, the now glorified herald of the Cross, gone to meet Jesus, the deacon who, proven, found blameless, "waits eternal ages run," rests in his saviour's joy—all prove that good Christians living are Christians of activity—and that it "is appointed to all men once to die."

As an Association, we feel the absence of two who were accustomed to meet with us. The Rev. William S. Hall, a brother extensively known, greatly honored, eminently useful as a minister of Christ—as a preacher instructive and persuasive—his sermons a chastened style of oratory from the heart—with diction like crystals for purity and perspicuity, he preached Christ and Him crucified—as a Christian man, kindly affectionate to all—a kind husband, a loving father, a devoted friend—we commemorate his character, his virtues, and his services, and with a reverential and affectionate regard sincerely desire that a memory so precious to thousands throughout this State should be worthily embalmed.

The lamented deacon, Benjamin Franklin Hancock—that man of God—for so many years our beloved Moderator, Brother Hancock was born October 19, 1800. He was baptized June 3, 1834. He fell asleep in Jesus February 1, 1867. Your Committee feel that they can offer no better tribute to his memory than to adopt the language of the letter sent to your body from the church of which he had so long been its honored Deacon:—"Relatives and friends—The Church and community mourn their loss—one in whom there was a rare combination of great and varied excellencies—in purity of mind and heart almost an infant—a character transparent in its beautiful simplicity—emphatically a man of peace and love. His charities were constant, generous, and unostentatious; he was the most tender and affectionate of husbands—a lover of children and beloved by them. In sickness and sorrow, prompt and assiduous as the minister of consolation; in his own illness resigned and tranquil. His sole glory was in the cross of Christ. His death was the triumph of a true and living faith. He fell tranquilly asleep, and rests with God."

His funeral services were attended by a number of the clergy, by a weeping congregation, and by a community uniting to honor him dead whom living they had loved—the tears of a people were mingled over his grave. These, emphatically our dead, are garnered as shocks of corn, fully ripe. Mourning friends and relatives, who mourn the precious dead, are pointed to God for consolation. God comfort our stricken hearts!

Let the departed spirits of our friends be to us new treasures laid up in heaven, bearing our hearts with them. We have buried these blessings which God took from us, with befitting rites of lamentation. Let us not embalm them as memorial mummies, and keep them as everlasting spectres of misery. Let us in this, as "in everything, give thanks, for this is the will of God in Christ Jesus" concerning us—if our loss be bitter—yet trustful in the Great Physician; and take this more richly a cup of thanksgiving, than a crystal chalice of the waters of life from the hands of an angel.

How can we be thankless—an immortal life—bearing God's image, with a power of thought and love to soar over the grave, and wander through eternity—preserved at the price of the eternal Son's redemption—a life so conditioned for development—awaiting such a destiny; watched by angels in a star-hung world—approaching spheres, for whose usefulness and glory thought has no image and language no name.

The report was unanimously adopted, and the Clerk was instructed to have printed with the minutes the appropriate characterization of Brother Hancock.

Remarks upon the above report, particularly having reference to the eminent character and usefulness of B. F. Hancock, and the ministerial career and success of W. S. Hall, were made by W. E. Watkinson, J. N. Brown, and William Smith.

The following was offered by Rev. Dr. Malcom:—

Whereas, It has never been the usage of this Association to point out to the membership of the Churches such objects of Christian benevolence as claimed their sympathies and aid;

And whereas, A new and very great demand on our liberality and zeal has arisen in our country by the liberation of four millions of our citizens, and the opening to them of the privileges of education; and the formation of their own churches; therefore;

Resolved, That we affectionately exhort our constituents to co-operate, as they may find opportunity, in efforts for the education of the freedmen, and especially of such of them as seem called of God to the work of the ministry. Adopted.

After prayer by Rev. G. M. Spratt, the Association adjourned until half-past two.

THE EAGLE HOSE COMPANY OF BUFFALO—HOW THEY ENJOYED THEIR RECENT VISIT TO PHILADELPHIA.—The recent visit of the Eagle Hose Company of Buffalo, New York, to this city, will be remembered by our readers. It seems that the Buffalonian firemen are also disposed to remember the event. The hospitality with which they were greeted by our firemen was so earnest and hearty that they characterized it as "oppressive" and "overwhelming." The correspondent of the Buffalo *Express* who accompanied the Buffalo boys, thus describes the close of their reception:—

"Philadelphia hospitality, we were taught, comes as near 'perpetual motion' as anything yet invented. We had not proceeded more than two miles, and we thought us out of reach of banqueting, when we were handed over to the tender mercies of the Vigilant Hose Company, a fresh reinforcement of entertainers. They most graciously informed us that we were their guests, and with them were to proceed some five miles out o' the city to Wissahickon Falls, where we were to be fed upon the peculiar dishes of that celebrated locality, 'catfish and waffles.' Our curiosity was not by inquiring how far the Coroner resided from thence, as it was evident if this thing was to be kept up in this way his services might be required at no very remote period. We had no alternative but submission, the victims of an oppressive hospitality. As the shades of night began to close on the landscape, we descended a gentle slope until we reached the banks of the Wissahickon, a roaring river that reminds us of the babbling Schajaquada, and were ushered into the presence of its Falls, but it was dark, and we could neither see nor hear anything of their glories or their thunder. A short drive along the bank in a dark and secluded glen, just the place for rapine and murder, and we reached a stately hotel with extending verandahs and all the appearance of comfort, if not luxury. 'This was the end of our journey,' and we, to meet submission, waited our approach, à la Scott. The beetling hills echoed back the sweet notes of the Union Cornet Band, and we begun to feel quite at home, under the assurance that no harm was to befall us. We had not long to wait before the Vigilants welcomed us to a feast worthy of royalty, and for the first time Hose No. 2 boys were induced to break their fast by the most tempting viands, spread for a party of some two hundred, prominent among which were 'catfish and waffles.' We were surprised at the intimacy which sprung up on short acquaintance with the boys and the aforesaid dishes. We think it will ripen into enduring friendship. The welcome of Eagle Hose, No. 2, by Mr. Ridgway, in behalf of the Vigilants, was most hearty and eloquent, and was responded to by your correspondent in behalf of Eagle Hose, No. 2, in the same spirit in which it was tendered. Then followed toasts and speeches, all to the tune of jingling glasses and the gleeful laugh of the jolly firemen, who were renewing to each other the assurances of their most distinguished consideration. This condition of things lasted until about 9 o'clock, when, like all good things, it came to an end, and we were once more on our way to the Continental. We arrived at headquarters after 10 o'clock, satisfied that one day of our sojourn had been devoted to the severe toil and hardship of an overwhelming hospitality."

CARL SENTZ'S ORCHESTRAL MATINEES, every Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at the Horticultural Hall.—Many lovers of music, having the interest of art in view, have frequently urged the formation and establishment of a first-class and well-appointed orchestra in our city. These requests have been largely endorsed by philanthropists and moralists, who desired to see a class of public amusements accessible to the young of both sexes, which might afford them entertainment and edification without the presence of corrupting influences.

The difficulty of procuring a suitable building prevented the accomplishment of this design last winter. The Horticultural Hall being secured for the season of 1867-68, it is believed to be safe to promise such performances as shall merit the support of this public.

The programme will consist of a selected number of the most favorite symphonies of Haydn and Mozart, which, by their simplicity of construction and natural flow of melody, have always had a hold upon the popular sympathy, while, at the same time, they have received the warmest commendations of the learned critics of all countries and all schools, who have pronounced them to be master-works of art. These noble compositions, when announced in the programmes of the day, always prove an attractive feature to the fastidious audiences in the German capitals. When old Porpora sent forth Haydn to the world to compose, as he did "Caffarelli" to sing, he produced the greatest composer of his time, as he had the greatest singer perhaps of all time. The renowned *maestro* of Rohrau composed during his lifetime 118 symphonies, principally while in the service of the Esterhazy family. Of these about twenty will be performed during the present season.

The young but prolific *maestro* of Salzburg composed 49 symphonies, leaving 38 in manuscript completed at his death; but of this number about 12 have been published, and are those which have given such celebrity to his name in that style. As many of these will be produced as time and circumstances will allow.

It is, perhaps, not out of place here to remark that the experience of concert-givers in Berlin, Leipsic, and other cities, has been that the performance of the orchestral compositions of Haydn and Mozart has opened and created a new source of enjoyment and that these works have served as pioneers, who clearing away the dark forests that obstructed the onward march, have shown the bright landscape beyond. It would, perhaps, be rash to expect a full appreciation of Beethoven without a previous hearing and enjoyment of his great predecessors in symphony. The efforts of the orchestra this season will be confined to Haydn and Mozart, and the works will be performed according to the traditional coloring given them in their native land.

An entire Symphony, occupying about twenty minutes, will comprise the first part of the Concert. The second part will consist of a Vocal or Instrumental Solo Performance from some artistes of ability, one or two popular Overtures, Operatic selections, a suite of brilliant Waltzes, a dashing march, and occasionally a rattling set of Quadrilles, arranged from new and successful operas, besides other varieties of a like character.

The Concerts will be given every Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, and every novelty and attraction, in keeping with their character, will be presented. Thursday afternoon has been adopted, after careful consideration, for its many advantages—especially that of securing the regular attendance of the best members of the Orchestra, who could not be obtained on a Saturday afternoon, on account of their engagements at the theatres and other places. The Concert will last about an hour and a half—always closing before nightfall. The admission has been placed at the lowest possible rates consistent with the incidental expenses and risks.

The first matinee will be given on Thursday, October 3, when Mr. W. Hartmann, baritone, from the German Opera, will make his first appearance here.

MR. RINGWALT'S LECTURE.—Last night the Assembly Buildings were filled by a large and appreciative audience, who assembled to listen to Mr. Ringwalt's lecture on "The Plains and Rocky Mountains." The interest excited and kept up throughout, and the graphic description secured by the admirable paintings and views, made the lecture a complete success. Our readers will be well repaid by attending, as they will thus get the best idea of the great West which is within their reach.

GENERAL SHERIDAN—HIS RECEPTION IN THE CITY—THE PROCESSION, CIVIL AND MILITARY.—The following is the programme for to-day's turnout:—

The line will form at 5:30 P. M., and move at or about 6 P. M., on the arrival of the train from Washington. The order of parade will be as follows:—

1. First Division of Pennsylvania Militia, Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General Charles M. Prevost commanding. 2. Major-General Phil H. Sheridan and Staff. 3. Union League, National Union Club, Republican Invincibles, Brevet Major-General H. G. Sickel, Marshal. 4. Fire Department, Charles Darragh, Marshal. 5 Citizens, civic societies, Ward associations, etc., Colonel S. B. Wylie Mitchell, Marshal.

Divisions will take post as follows:—First Division—On Broad street, left resting on Washington avenue. Second Division (rear rank)—Broad street, below Washington avenue. Third Division—West side of Broad street, right resting on Carpenter street, facing east. Fourth Division—West side of Broad street, right resting on Christian street, facing east. Fifth Division—West side of Broad street, right resting on Fitzwater street, facing east.

The following will be the route of the parade:—

Up Broad street to Arch street, down Arch street to Twelfth street, down Twelfth street to Chesnut street, and down Chesnut street to the Continental Hotel, and there dismiss.

Citizens on the route are requested to illuminate their houses and display flags.

The following gentlemen will act as aids to the Chief Marshal:—Stephen T. Souder, Esq., Robert R. Corson, Esq., Henry W. Gray, Esq., Lieutenant Galloway C. Morris, Colonel George E. Wagner, Major Clayton McMichael. Marshals and their aids will report mounted at the Union League House at 5 P. M., sharp. All citizens desirous of taking part in this demonstration of welcome, are requested to attach themselves to the Fifth Division.

The Invincibles will turn out about twenty-one companies, and will make a fine display in their uniforms, which will be dark dress and uniform cap.

The Grey Reserves, Company H, will parade fully equipped, under command of Captain White.

The members of the Union League will meet this afternoon at 5 o'clock at the League House, preparatory to taking part in the reception.

In addition to those already mentioned, the following military organizations will turn out:—National Guards, Washington Greys, Baxter's Fire Zouaves, Weccacoe Legion, and the Veteran Artillery, under command of Colonel Brady. The troops are ordered to be under marching orders at 5 P. M. It is hoped that all these organizations will have full ranks.

The Fire Department will turn out in great strength, and will form on the east side of Broad street, the right resting on Carpenter street, at 5 o'clock. It is left to the companies to parade either by delegations or by full companies. All of the members are expected to be equipped and the apparatus to be in line. The Chief Marshal, Charles Darragh, has appointed the following Aids:—Charles B. Mullen, Good Will Engine; Samuel Henderson, Fame Hose; J. H. Dallas, Shiffler Hose. The Division Marshals are as follows:—First, Chief, Daniel Stokes, Fame Hose. Aids, John W. Garvey, Good Intent Hose; Lewis Sheetz, Northern Liberty Engine. Second, Chief, H. N. Nichuals, West Philadelphia Hose. Aids, James Pollock, Harmony Engine; Abraham Jacobs, Independence Hose. Third, Chief, Charles C. Overbeck, Good Will Engine. Aids, F. Reutschler, Lafayette Hose, W. Woolman, Union Hose. Fourth, Chief, F. Everett, Decatur Engine. Aids, George Blankley, West Philadelphia Hose; E. Nickel, Taylor Hose. Notwithstanding the very short notice to the Fire Department, it is expected that they will be out in full force, and that the display will be every way creditable to them.

Immediately on the arrival of the train at the depot a salute will be fired by Bray's Battery, and as soon as possible thereafter the line will begin to move.

SOLDIERS' MEETINGS.

To-morrow evening the Boys in Blue hold an adjourned meeting at No. 1631 Girard avenue, to make final preparation for the reception of General Sheridan and to attend the grand soldiers' mass meeting at National Hall on Friday evening next. At the mass meeting the soldiers will be divided into four divisions under the respective commands of Colonel James Given, Major Richard T. Ellis, Captain William J. Mackay and Colonel John Clark.

THE "MILL" BETWEEN BARNEY MULLIN AND DAN DILLON—IT TRANSPIRES TO-MORROW MORNING, NEAR ALEXANDRIA, VA.—The fancy element in our population is in something of a ferment at present, in view of the "mill" which comes off to-morrow morning in Virginia, between Barney Mullin and Dan Dillon. The preliminaries of this contest between two shining lights among the light weights came about in this way. A man by the name of Boyle was in the employ of the Mullin brothers, who are said to be distillers of whisky and other ardent compounds. Dillon, who hails from New York city, had undertaken to rid the scum and scurrility of humanity, some time since had a disagreement with Boyle, which culminated in a rough and tumble fight between the two. Dillon was gradually getting the better of his antagonist, when other parties interfered and put an end to the fight.

In the melee which followed this encounter, it is said that Dillon made the round and unqualified assertion that he could whip Mullin, Boyle's employer. Mullin, of course, denied the truth of this impeachment of his courage, and on three or four occasions the two encountered each other in barroom, and used their fists with dangerous effect. But as this was considered a very inelegant way of proving which was the better "man" of the twain, it was agreed that they should meet in the prize-ring, and settle the vexed question according to the rules prescribed for such contests. The stakes were fixed at $500 a side, and the time selected was to-morrow morning.

Mullin and Dillon then went into training for the great event, but both were fated to be disturbed in their laudable efforts to get down to the pugilistic flesh. Mullin was undergoing his training at Tacony, where he was arrested and held in $1000 bail to keep the peace for one year.

Dillon was manœuvring at Nicetown, and he also fell under the eyes of the police and was required to give a bond of like amount, and to the same effect. Notwithstanding these little interruptions, their operations proceeded, and on Monday night the two left this city for the neighborhood of the approaching contest.

It has been arranged that the fight shall take place on the sacred soil of Virginia, a few miles below Long Bridge, near Alexandria. Mullin has selected for seconds Dooney Harris, a "heavy weight" of considerable repute in fancy matters, and Barney Aaron, the present champion of the "light weights."

Mullin is a professional in the pugilistic art, and has participated in several mills, friendly and otherwise, always coming out best, although we believe he has never, as yet, fought for filthy lucre as well as for glory and revenge.

He is a brother of the Hon. Michael Mullin, who was formerly a member of Councils from the Seventeenth Ward, was a member of the last State Legislature, and is now a candidate for similar honors on the Democratic ticket. He is about twenty-seven years of age and five feet six inches in height, carrying one hundred and twenty pounds of flesh. He is finely built, with solid head and shoulders, and has a high reputation for the manner in which he handles his "maulers."

Dillon, who is a whisky distiller, as well as his antagonist, is about thirty years of age, and weighs about one hundred and twenty-four pounds. He is a large-framed, well-built man, being the tallest and heaviest of the two. Notwithstanding these manifest advantages, his case is regarded as a hopeless one by those who know the ropes. It is said that Mullin will be supported on the ground by a large crowd of roughs, who will not suffer him to be worsted in the encounter.

CITY POLITICS—MEETINGS TO-NIGHT.—The following political gatherings are announced for this evening:—

Tenth Ward—The Democratic Executive Committee will meet at Broad and Race streets at 8 o'clock.

Fourth Ward—As an offset to the grand Republican rally in this ward on Monday evening, the hopeless minority of Democrats will endeavor to "rally" this evening, at the southeast corner of Twenty-second and Hamilton streets. Colonel A. A. Lechler and others will address the "Unterrified" on the occasion.

Sixteenth Ward—The Democracy of this Ward promise to raise a row this evening about the action of the late Third Senatorial District Convention. For this purpose they will meet this evening at Mechanics' Hall, at Fourth and George streets, at 8 o'clock.

Eighteenth Ward—The Union Republican Association of this Ward will meet this evening, at the hall of the Association, corner of Marlborough and Richmond streets.

Twenty-sixth Ward—The breach in the ranks of the Republicans of this ward, it seems, is still unremedied. In defiance of the order of the City Executive Committee, the final branch of the Ward Executive Committee which acknowledges the Presidency of Colonel Edwin R. Biles will hold a meeting at half-past 7 o'clock this evening, at the southwest corner of Eighteenth and South streets. We have repeatedly warned the Republicans of this ward that their dissensions would end in defeat at the approaching election, and they still persist in petty quarrels among themselves. The old maxim—"Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad"—should be printed at the head of the tickets of both factions, and should be made the most prominent plank in their platforms.

The Republicans of the Seventh Division will meet at the southwest corner of Eighteenth and South streets, at 8 o'clock.

The Republicans of the Eleventh Division will meet at the usual place, at 8 o'clock. Business of importance is announced. We hope it means that an earnest effort is to be made to give harmony and unity to the party throughout the Ward, before it is too late.

Twenty-seventh Ward—The Democratic Executive Committee will hold a meeting this evening, at No. 3781 Market street, at 7½ o'clock.

—The Unterrified organization known as the "Young Men's Keystone Club" will meet this evening, at No. 1021 Market street, to listen to "eminent speakers" whose names are as yet unknown.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Last night Officer Houseworth, who is stationed at Coopersville, arrested a man named Owen Carr, upon a charge of highway robbery. It is alleged that Carr attacked a man in the road leading to Coopersville, as described before, and choking him by the throat, threw him to the ground and attempted to rob him, but his cries attracted the attention of the officer, who arrested Carr. The latter had a hearing before Alderman Sinex, who held him in $1200 bail to answer the charge of highway robbery.

CO-OPERATION.—At half-past 7 o'clock this evening the Board of Managers of the "First Philadelphia Co-operative Grocery and Provision Store and Flour and Coal Depot," as it is styled, will hold a special meeting at No. 1204 North Fifth street, where the subscription books will be opened, and all who desire can become members of the Association. These co-operative movements have been attended with great success in England, and there is no good reason why a like success should not attend them in this city.

DEFRAUDING THE REVENUE AND ASSAULTING A GOVERNMENT OFFICER.—Terrence McGuigan had a hearing before United States Commissioner Phillips upon the charge of interfering with United States officers in the discharge of their duty.

James Ghegan, a Deputy Inspector, on being sworn, testified that on the 23d instant he, with three others, visited the distillery Twenty-second and Pine streets, owned by Terrence McGuigan, in order to examine the premises. In walking through, he fell, and to catch himself he caught hold of the cistern lock, and it came off, hasp and all, in his hand. Witness told McGuigan that the lock could easily be fixed, and said that it had probably been often opened before; Mr. Donnelly asked McGuigan if he had any license, and he answered "Yes." We then asked him for his license, and he went out and said he wanted to get it; he soon returned with about twelve or fifteen men at his back; I then went into the rear of the distillery; he followed me back to distillery and began to curse and abuse me, and said he would have me before Mr. Diehl; I replied that was the place to go to: he then used a profane expression and ordered us out of his place; made the remark that as soon as we got through our business would go out; he said we had no business there, and he would put us out; that started a general confusion, and they ordered us out again; I showed my authority when I went in; I went forward to the door, and the men who were standing at the door assaulted me, and asked for my authority. I pulled out my commission, and they passed it around from one to another, and took so long, that thinking it would be destroyed, I seized it; all this time they were cursing; I was surrounded by a party, and stepped out, and as I was stepping out a man with a black monstache made a hit at me with a black-jack; another smaller man picked up a club and made a hit at me; I pulled out my revolver and pointed at their heads, and told them that the first man that struck me I would blow the head off of him; Mr. McGuigan followed us into the street, together with the whole crowd who had made the attack; tried to get a squad of police to have the party arrested; went to Fifteenth and Locust streets, but Lieut. Connelly was out; Messrs. Donnelly, Severns, Brown, and McNulty went with me to the distillery.

Cross-examined.—Neither of them struck me, because if they had I would have shot them.

Mr. Donnelly, on being sworn, testified that the statement of Mr. James Ghegan was substantially correct.

Mr. Brown, on being sworn, testified that the statement of Mr. Ghegan was correct.

McGuigan, after being shown the authority of Mr. Ghegan and his assistants, ordered the whole of them out. Times were a number of men with McGuigan, but witness did not see the disturbance. The crowd followed after they left the distillery.

Terrence McGuigan has 2 coffee stills, 27 mash tubs, and 3 cisterns, whereas the application for license sets forth that he has only 1 still and 10 mash tubs. The application also says that his place is at No. 2027 Pine street, but the distillery is on Twenty-second street.

PETTY POLICE CASES.—"Monk" Murphy, another one of the sweet-toothed gentlemen who made a raid upon Mr. Gotshall's sugar-house downtown, was arrested at Penn and South streets, by Officer Rice, yesterday afternoon. He was locked up for a hearing.

Maria Snyder, who occupies the position of a servant in the house of Mrs. Hughes, at No. 1906 N. Front street, was arrested last night on a charge of adorning her person with clothing belonging to her mistress. Maria labored in vain to convince Alderman Morrow that her intentions were good, and he sent her to Moyamensing to await her trial for larceny.

John Irwin and Charles Stuart, while prowling around the corner of Tenth and Locust streets, at the hour of 3 this morning, were arrested for being up too early. Their actions seemed to intimate an intention of making free with any unconsidered trifles that might come in their way. They had an examination before Alderman Swift, who held them in $1000 bail each for a further hearing.

George Dougherty was arrested yesterday afternoon for appropriating to his own use a lot of gravel, in the upper part of the city, belonging to Mr. E. Buckley. He had a hearing before Alderman Sinex, who held him in $800 bail to answer.

A bag, containing a number of grain bags, was picked up yesterday, and can be had by the owner by calling at the Eleventh Ward Police Station.

MILITARY MATTERS.—We understand that the Washington Grays and Company D of the Gray Reserves have leased the upper stories of Eills' Riding School, in the rear of the Horticultural Hall, Broad street, for an armory. Workmen are now busily engaged fitting up the building, and when completed it will compete in size, comfort, and elegance with any of the armories in the United States. Both companies are nearly full, and since the proposed removal there has been an accession of some fifty members. By the 1st of January it is expected that the companies will have their full complement of men. The material of which these companies are made up of is well known to our citizens, and the enterprise exhibited in maintaining a first-class military organization deserves our warmest thanks.

Our city heretofore has been entirely too slow in military matters, and we are pleased to see a proper appreciation at last being meted out to these valuable associations. It is whispered that the new armory will be inaugurated by a promenade concert; and during the winter the members of the two companies will give subscription hops.

SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.—The following stocks and real estate was offered for sale at the Philadelphia Exchange, by James A. Freeman, commencing at noon to-day, with the annexed result:—

308 shares stock of the First National Bank, Mahanoy City.....$118 a share; $36,344
20 shares Excelsior Press Brick Manuf'g Co.$10 a share
No. 473 N. Fourth street, a three-story brick property; with lot 20 by 81½ feet. $28 ground-rent.....$3800
No. 2306 Spring Garden street, a lot 20 by 94½ feet, with a three-story brick store and dwelling and two three-story brick houses.....$5300
No. 2311 Spring Garden street, a three-story brick bakery, dwelling, and lot, 18 feet front and about 79 feet deep through.....$4500

AN IRREPRESSIBLE.—A man named John Dougherty was arrested yesterday, on complaint of his wife, for beating and abusing her. He was taken before Alderman Pearce, and will have a hearing upon the charge. The injured wife took the stand, and was giving her evidence against John, when the latter could not hold in his rage, but forgetting where he was, the Alderman, and everything else, he made one leap at his wife, and commenced to beat her before the magistrate's very face. He was soon stopped, however, and with eyes glaring upon his unappreciative partner, the case proceeded without any further interruption. John was held in $1000 bail to answer the charge of assault and battery.

A COWARDLY ASSAULT.—Yesterday morning Officer Ingraham, of the Sixteenth District, arrested a man named Charles Cushman, on a charge of assault and battery. Cushman, it is alleged, on some trifling pretext caught a little boy by the throat and choked him until he was black in the face. It is said that this is not the first offense that he has been guilty of, of a like character. He had a hearing before Alderman Maule, and was held in $1500 bail to answer.

THE MEMORIAL BAPTIST CHURCH.—The recognition services of this church will take place this evening, at 7:30 o'clock, at the church corner of Broad and Brown streets. A sermon will be preached, and other interesting exercises will take place.

INVINCIBLES.—The attention of all members of this Club is directed to the call in another column. Every member is expected to be in line to honor Major-General Sheridan.

NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING
NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING
NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING
Receiving Daily.
Receiving Daily.
Receiving Daily.
Summer Goods closing out at very low rates.
Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, And No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

AFTER WAR PESTILENCE, AND INTEMPERANCE, colds lead to the greatest destruction of human life, mainly because a cold is too often considered a very ordinary, trifling affair, just as well left to go as it came, and hence systematically neglected, until a simple, curable affection is converted into a serious and generally fatal pulmonary disease. The more prudent, aware that a violent cough or cold should never be trifled with, but on the contrary, taken care of from its incipiency, promptly make use of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a curative which has sustained its reputation for over thirty years as a remedy always efficacious and sure to exert a most beneficial influence on all the bronchial and pulmonary organs. Sold by all druggists.

NEW CARPETS, made and put down, and old ones laid at very reasonable charges. W. HENRY PATTEN, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

THE TREES are now beginning to change their dress, and we may show our good sense by following them; and since we can put on our autumn attire so cheaply by patronizing Charles Stokes & Co.'s First Class Clothing House, under the Continental, there is no excuse for any unbecomingly dressed person.

LACE CURTAINS, one dollar, at PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

FINE CONFECTIONS.—At George W. Jenkins', No. 1037 Spring Garden street, can be obtained foreign fruits, nuts, almonds, etc., as well as a fine assortment of confections. Jenkins is worthy of a call.

THE most beautiful Looking-Glasses manufactured by Reimer & Co., No. 624 Arch street. Walnut, gilt, and rosewood, plain, or ornamented with imperishable metal ornaments. Styles to suit all tastes.

NEW CARPETS made and put down, and old ones laid at very reasonable charges. W. HENRY PATTEN, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

MARTIN LUTHER once thought he saw the devil in his chamber, and threw an inkstand at his head. Had they had in those days Ayer's Pills to exorcise all the devils that come from a disordered stomach, his laughable fright would not have become a matter of history.

SOMETHING NEW.—Morse, No. 904 Arch street, has fresh daily, at his counters, a new Swiss Bun, only 50 cents per pound. Try it.

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.—The undersigned, Trustees of the Riverside Institute, an Institution chartered by the State of New Jersey, for the maintenance and education of the orphans of the Soldiers and Sailors of our whole country, which is being established and endowed by the enterprise and patriotism of the Washington Library Company of Philadelphia, would announce to the public that, in their opinion, the efforts being made by that Company for the establishment and endowment of the Riverside Institute cannot fail of success. Their agencies have been established and their advertisements published throughout the country at great expense, and the results are now being realized. If the distribution were to take place, and the labors of the Company cease on the 25th instant, as advertised, the Institution, though established, would not have provided the means for a proper and permanent continuance, nor could it be so extensively useful as the public and the Trustees desire.

After mature consideration, we have therefore recommended that the Washington Library Company postpone their distribution until the 8th of January next, and continue the sale of certificates and engravings until that time, under the firm belief that the result will assuredly provide a permanent home for the maintenance and education of very many of the orphans of those who have died in the service

LICENSED TO KILL.

I quite agree with Socrates in many things. That eminent philosopher and I completely coincide in our estimate of mere physical science, but on a special point we are heartily and altogether agreed. If I remember right, Socrates designates as the "obstetric art" that department of human knowledge which, to persons circumstanced as I am, is most valuable. He lays down that every child, on his entrance to this world, knows everything, and will answer correctly the most difficult questions, provided his examiner only knows how to put his questions correctly. Shelley, I find, was a believer in this creed, and frightened a nurse into fits by seizing her small charge one day, and demanding to ascertain from it something about the essence of angels. To me the doctrine is most comfortable and cheering. I have the sweet consciousness that I know everything in my inner self, and that it was altogether owing to the obtuseness or ignorance of my examiners that the world was not alive to the extent of my erudition. The incapacity of my questioners in the obstetric art has been the bane of my life. How much the happiness of man depends on the intelligence of others! At school I was deemed a dunce and dolt, and was "kept in" or flogged accordingly, solely because my masters did not interrogate me properly. An infant—I am told that is a correct rendering of the word *pusio*—actually explained to Socrates the doctrine of the squaring of the circle, but then Plato knew how to question scientifically. Unfortunately, my questioners were not of the Socrates order, and I have been a martyr.

My friends—it is right to call them so—designed me for the medical profession, and, to say the truth, I was not averse to become an M. D. I knew a few fast young students, and I liked their life. It was an easy thing, I thought, to walk the hospitals, and assist the great surgeon by holding his instruments and bandages. The art of administering boluses and applying cataplasms seemed easy. Then there was so wide a field for gathering experience in pauper wards; I believed I could shake my head, look solemn and be mysteriously silent, with the highest practitioners. It was something to frighten my female cousins—dear innocent girls—with appalling accounts of "magnificent operations." They listened to me with curious interest and no small fear. I think Mary's regard for me began with fear, and that then (sensible girl as she was) she thought of marrying me. A young surgeon who accomplished such extraordinary feats would, she believed, be a good provider, and would be able to cure her, no matter what happened to her. Unfortunately, before I could obtain a License to Kill, it was necessary to pass examinations. Here, again, arose the great barrier to my fortune. Success, you perceive, did not depend upon myself; it depended altogether on the way in which questions might be put to me—that is, in the obstetric skill of my questioners.

Through my boyhood and youth I had experienced the supreme ignorance of my interrogators. I never could answer them, and an ominous quaking of the heart, as the day of trial approached, warned me not to hope that the Socratic science had been vigorously cultivated now. I had walked the hospitals, attended the prescribed number of lectures, copied out notes made by men who had been fortunate in obtaining somewhat enlightened examiners, I had invested in a skeleton, made up twenty-two pages of the pharmaceutical Latin Grammar, and tried to master those extraordinary hieroglyphics by which physicians will persist in marking the quantities of ingredients in a draught. May I, a hater of questions, venture to ask a question plainly? Why is it that prescriptions must be written in dog-Latin, miserably abbreviated? What magic is there in writing pil, pul, cyath, haust, instead of the honest English words which these fragments indicate? I know that these abbreviations puzzled me wofully, and that I nearly killed a wretched old woman—luckily, she was only a pauper—by mistaking the meaning of one of these cabalistic symbols. The whole world is behind the age. In village shops I still see monosyllabic signs in gold letters, labelling poisons, where the administering Æsculapius is the druggist's younger son. I compassionate the insides of the village rustics, and think that the laud. tinct. and op. extr. might just as well be labelled "quietness." But I am in advance of my generation—like Socrates.

The day of my examination came, and never in all my life did I meet with questioners so densely ignorant. They were not able to extract a single answer out of my inner consciousness. I ventured upon an expedient which had proved successful in a case somewhat similar to my own. A dignified examiner blandly asked me what I would prescribe for a case of aneurosis cerebri. I politely replied, "I would implicitly adopt the formula given in his recent valuable paper on the subject." A smile mantled on his tranquil features, and I believed I was safe.

Unfortunately, fools rush in where angels fear to tread, and one malicious fool—he was the youngest and the most ignorant of all my examiners—asked me to repeat the formula. Now, I never could get off Latin by heart. I never could see the use of it. To make a secret of medicine by hiding it under an outlandish tongue is un-English and unpatriotic. Despair, however, impelled me to violate my principles, and I endeavored to supply an answer. I do not precisely remember what prescription I gave; but I know there was a general start among my examiners, and one of them rather stiffly said:—"Young gentleman, that dose would kill a mammoth on the spot." I was plucked.

My meeting with Mary was rather trying. She had rightly expected great things of me, for she did not know how great was the majority of men in high positions. The student who had operated most successfully in excising aneurism of the aorta, and restoring by artificial vertebræ the back-bone of a railway victim, could do anything, she thought. She, too, began to question me. Did I love her, as fondly now as then? Did I wish our engagement to continue? Would I be content to wait? etc. etc. These were intelligent questions nicely put, and, of course, I answered them most satisfactorily. But when she inquired, What I intended to do now? What medical school would I study in? When I should "go in" again? When she did this, and put other interrogatories of a similar kind, I lamented her deficient acquaintance with the Socratic theory, and was silent.

In my despair I hired "a coach." This gentleman put into my hands a very little book in dreadful dog-Latin, containing answers to all imaginable questions. He directed me to learn by rote, every day, two or, if possible, three pages, and then for one hour daily he tortured me by putting the same question in every possible variety of form. He said that the one reply might serve for twenty queries, and he trusted that, by putting the questions in every imaginable shape, he would anticipate my examiners. He worked hard with me, and I mastered three hundred replies to three thousand imaginary questions. I was well coached, and could certainly repeat much more of the Pharmacopœia than I ever understood; but what of that? Disease was to be cured by medicine; medicine was prescribed by symbols; given the type of the disease and the symbols, all was easy.

I went before a Board in Scotland; but neither my coach nor I had calculated that I would be called upon, not only to write out prescriptions when the types of disease were given, but to translate any prescriptions my examiners might think of puzzling me with. I broke down here—broke down utterly. Next day I found appended to my ill-used name, this note:—"Lamentably ignorant—could not translate a prescription." I ventured to say it was not my function to translate a prescription; that was the druggist's business. But remonstrance was vain, and one of my examiners insolently said, that he thought I had better devote myself to agriculture.

And now, more than ever, I had to mourn the ignorance of mankind. Everybody questioned me; everybody interrogated me unscientifically; of course, I was unable to give accurate or satisfactory replies. It is a fearful thing to be in advance of your generation, and to be possessed of theories which the generality of mankind cannot appreciate. Mary and her mother had come up to Edinburgh; the excuse was shopping; but they really came to share my anticipated triumph, and they witnessed only my fall. Mary was what unfeeling souls call a "sensible girl;" she had a little money of her own, and knew how to take care of it. On the evening of my examiners' failure, as I sat beside her—we were alone—she pressed my hand, and asked me, "What I really had to live upon?" A question so difficult to answer was never put, even to me. I fenced with it, played with it, tried to laugh it off; but Mary's blue eyes—grey at that moment—were fixed upon me. Minerva had grey eyes, I believe, but I do not like the character of Minerva. So, at last, I pretended to be angry, and got up a passion, but it was useless. Mary was very quiet, and very still. Gently disengaging her hand from mine, she said, "It would be madness to marry, unless I had some profession. She would wait any length of time for me; but it was better for both that we should not meet again until I had made some advance towards obtaining a livelihood."

I began to think that ignorance was contagious; for when I asked myself, what was I to do now, I could give myself no answer. (Mary is now humming near me, unconscious that I am writing about that weary time, and she has forgotten the angry outbreak of passion which accused her of selfish and mercenary motives, when I had only reason to be angry with myself.)

A means of escape was opened to me by one who had been as unfortunate in his examiners as I had been. I had noticed at the door of a fine house in a fashionable street a crowd of poor sickly wretches, who swarmed upon the steps every morning from 10 until 11 o'clock. At first I supposed the owner of the house to be a philanthropist, who gave out soup or bread tickets. But many of the men had ugly bandages about their heads, or their arms were in slings, and some supported themselves on crutches. The women were pale and worn-faced, many of them had children in their arms, whose low moans or piercing cries occasionally betrayed sickness or pain. One day, as the door opened to admit one of the number and let out another, the crowd parted for a moment, and I read, upon a bright brass plate of portentous size, the name of Theophilus Herbert Smith, M. D., surgeon and accoucher. Can this be my Smith? I thought. Smith, of my old class, who was as unhappy as myself? Yes, it was my Smith. He had obtained his degree. Smith was licensed to kill. I found out that Smith had bought a practice—that Smith prescribed for beggars as the best way of advertising. I resolved to see Smith, and ascertain how this thing was to be done.

We had a jolly evening together—Smith and I—and a hearty laugh at those solemn examiners who had tried to puzzle us rather than to ascertain what we knew. It was a paying concern, this of Smith's, and I can vouch for the excellence of his claret. He laughed me out of my despair, told me how to proceed, and inquired after Mary. I do not precisely remember how that night ended, but I think I offered to prescribe gratuitously for all my landlady's family during the course of their natural lives, before I went to bed.

I am a benevolent person, for the world is prospering with me. I can afford to put all aspirants for a License to Kill, up to a wrinkle. Be it, then, known, to all who meet with undiscriminating examiners, that there is a medical practitioner in Glasgow—a regularly qualified member of the College of physicians—who can furnish a candidate for a dispensary or hospital with a medical diploma, for a consideration. The University of Giessen considerately grants degrees in absentia to all who can afford to pay for the accommodation. Money makes not only the man, but the doctor. The Glasgow practitioner will equip anybody with a diploma for the small sum of thirty-seven pounds fifteen shillings—a fleabite when we think of the advantages to be gained. You pay twenty-two pounds by post office order or bank-note bill at Giessen, and fifteen pounds ten shillings to the Glasgow practitioner. I suspect the first sum to be all that the liberal University of Giessen obtains, and that the fifteen pounds ten shillings is the honorarium or fee of the Glasgow practitioner. I think so, because he emphatically directs that the sum should be paid to him "here." In his letter, stating terms, the Glasgow practitioner informed me that as "he was about to take out four medical diplomas at Giessen, and four from Pennsylvania, that week," I had better forward the money at once.

There was an air of business about the transaction which delighted me. There were no examinations—no unscientific questionings—no writing out or translation of abominable prescriptions. You paid your money, and you got your degree. You could order a huge brass plate, with the magic letters, M. D., engraven on it, the moment you got your receipt for the money. The arrangement was most agreeable to me. I closed the matter at once. Mary discreetly forbore to ask any useless questions. She helped me to purchase my present business. I keep a bevy of wounded and ailing paupers as well as Smith, and I think my claret is as good as Smith's.

I found shortly afterwards that the Pennsylvania degree possessed a great advantage. It could be obtained antedated ten or fifteen years. Once I was bitten with a mania for collecting ancient coins, and, wanting "a brass" of Caligula to complete my set of Roman emperors, I visited a dealer in antiquities who trafficked in such commodities. The old man was ill, but his assistant, having searched in vain for "a brass" of Caligula, gravely told me that he would have one made for me in two days if I gave the order. He stunned me for the moment; but I gave the order, thinking that this coin would pass muster amongst the rest; perhaps half my collection was formed of similar forgeries. So with medical degrees. It is an enterprising American agent who supplies this article in London. I do not know whether he deals also in wooden nutmegs, dummy clocks, or corn fixings, but he has a variety of diplomas, suited to the taste of all purchasers. There is evidently competition in the market, for his charge is but thirty-two pounds in toto. You can obtain a diploma dated five years back, ten years back, fifteen years back, if old standing as an M. D. be desirable, "without additional charge."

All this is most desirable to gentlemen in my position. The public seldom look beyond the brass plate upon the door, and if your diploma with its flaring seal be enclosed in a massive gilt frame, and hung up in your consulting-room, your respectability is established. Poor law guardians have a proper respect for the pockets of ratepayers, and are by no means too inquisitive as to the source of your degree. The position of physician to a workhouse or dispensary gains a man other and more lucrative practice. A discreet treatment of a wealthy patient may make your fortune. Consult the idiosyncrasies of your patient, and lean as much as possible towards nature. If, as in my own case, you buy your degree from an American bagman or a Scotch practitioner, and you fall in with a wealthy patient, be careful to prescribe nice things; should there be an appearance of danger, call in some celebrated physician. As to the paupers, we all know that death is a relief to them. And I never heard of any objection being made by guardians to a poorhouse doctor who was followed by the undertaker as by a shadow.

But as if Providence now especially favored the victims of examiners, the General Medical Council are now mysteriously moved to benefit them still more. A portion of that body proposed, on the 5th of June last, that the diploma of any foreign university should be recognized, on proof being given that that university had adopted a satisfactory curriculum of medical study. No proof is required that the holder of a diploma really attended in person on the prescribed course of study. The diploma is the sole test; consequently, if the proposition of the Medical Council be carried out, every purchaser of a diploma in absentia will rank, so far as the title M. D. is concerned, with the most eminent British graduates in medicine.

There is a dark as well as a bright side to every picture. The upholders of what I, and many like me, consider to be a monopoly, oppose this generous concession of the General Medical Council. The British Medical Association have been recently feasting, physically as well as intellectually, in the Irish metropolis. Sir Dominic Corrigan, President of the Queen's College of Physicians, actually entertained the Association with an account of the manufacture of medical degrees, to which I owe my position and my Mary! Nay, he exhorted the members of the Association to commune with him in opposing the liberal and enlightened proposal of the Medical General Council. Now, if Sir Dominic Corrigan carries his point, poor-law guardians will be compelled to pay something more than seventy-five pounds yearly for a doctor to physic paupers; and that, I submit, is a violation of the British Constitution.

Why should there not be free trade in physic as well as in everything else? Sir Dominic would establish in every county in England a board of examiners—the very word is horrible to me—to test the qualifications of candidates for the degree of M. D. Nothing more disastrous to gentlemen like myself, who cannot translate a prescription, could be devised. The rates would be increased by one farthing in every pound, and a nutritious hospital dietary would be established in every workhouse in the kingdom. I really cannot see why a military officer should be allowed to purchase powder to lead eight hundred men to death, if men who are unable to answer medical examiners should not purchase the Pennsylvania or Giessen degree, and be licensed to kill.—*All the Year Round.*

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THE UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF THE

NEW CHESNUT STREET (NO. 1216),

SADDLERY, HARNESS, AND HORSE-FURNISHING GOODS HOUSE

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Is attributable to the following facts:—

They are very attentive to the wants of their customers.

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They guarantee every strap in all harness they sell over $40, the fault of the purchaser only who does not get what he is guaranteed and paid for.

Their goods are 25 per cent. cheaper than can be bought elsewhere.

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All Harness over $25 are "hand-made."

Harness from $14 to $225.

Gents' Saddles from $6 to $75.

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1867. FALL AND WINTER. 1867

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(Established in 1818.)

The undersigned invite the special attention of the Ladies to their large stock of FURS, consisting of

Muffs, Tippets, Collars, Etc.,

IN RUSSIAN SABLE,
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ROYAL ERMINE, CHINCHILLA, FITCH, ETC.
All of the LATEST STYLES, SUPERIOR FINISH, and at reasonable prices.

Ladies in mourning will find handsome articles PERSIANNES and SIMIAS; the latter a most beautiful fur.

CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH ROBES, and FOOT MUFFS, in great variety.

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All work guaranteed to give satisfaction. None but first-class workmen employed. 8 12d2w mwf3m

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The crisis is passed. The hour has come to lift the veil of secrecy which has hitherto enveloped the inner history of the great civil war, and this is done by offering to the public General L. C. Baker's

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For thrilling interest this book transcends all the romances of a thousand years, and conclusively proves that "truth is stranger than fiction."

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WANTED—FOR THE U. S. MARINE Corps, able-bodied MEN. Recruits must be able-bodied, young, unmarried men. They will be employed in the Government Navy-yards and in Ships of War on foreign stations. For further information apply to

JAMES LEWIS,
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The preparation will remove the hardest and oldest paint from any surface without scraping and without injuring the wood, or making it unfit for fresh paint. It washes off with water, taking the paint, varnish, or oil with it.

It is cheaper, more expeditious, and more thorough than burning.

For sale by all Druggists and Paint dealers in the United States, Canadas, and West Indies. 9 23mwf3m

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE

TO THE HOLDERS

OF THE

LOANS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA;

Due After July 2, 1860.

Holders of the following LOANS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA are requested to present them for payment (Principal and Interest) at

The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia.

Loan of March 1, 1853, due April 10, 1863.
" April 5, 1834, due July 1, 1862.
" April 13, 1835, due July 1, 1865.
" February 9, 1839, due July 1, 1864.
" March 16, 1839, due July 1, 1864.
" June 27, 1839, due June 27, 1864.
" January 23, 1840, due January 1, 1865.

All of the above LOANS will cease to draw interest after September 30, 1867.

JOHN W. GEARY,
GOVERNOR.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
AUDITOR-GENERAL.

WILLIAM H. KEMBLE,
S 16 fmwts30 STATE TREASURER.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & Co.

112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.

Dealers in all Government Securities.

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 6 24 3m

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

Having purchased $600,000 of the FIRST MORTGAGE COUPON BONDS OF THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY, BEARING SEVEN PER CENT INTEREST, having 30 years to run, we are now prepared to sell the same at the low rate o

85,

And the accrued interest from this date, thus paying the investor over 8 per cent. interest, which is payable semi-annually.

This Loan is secured by a First Mortgage upon the Company's Railroad, 171 miles already constructed and in running order, and 52 miles additional to be completed by the first of October next, extending from the city of St. Louis into Northern and Central Missouri.

Full particulars will be given on application to either of the undersigned.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,
JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.

P. S.—Parties holding other securities, and wishing to change them for this Loan, can do so at the market rates. 9 18 1m

NATIONAL

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,

809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET,

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CAPITAL.....$1,000,000

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WM. H. RHAWN, President,
Late Cashier of the Central National Bank

JOS. P. MUMFORD Cashier,
5 12] *Late of the Philadelphia National Bank*

7 3-10s,

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BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

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10 2 rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

FINANCIAL.

440 MILES OF THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD,

Running West from Omaha Across the Continent,

Are now completed, and it is expected that the remaining 87 miles, to carry the track to the base of the Rocky Mountains, will be finished early in October. Contracts have already been made for rock-cuttings beyond, to be done during the winter. The work is being pushed forward with equal energy on the California end of the route, under the direction of the Central Pacific Company, commencing at Sacramento, and it is confidently expected that the two roads will meet in 1870, thus completing the entire grand line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, on which THIRTY-FIVE MILLION DOLLARS in cash have already been expended. From the liberal Government aid, the wealth and energy of the stockholders, and the ready market for the First Mortgage Bonds, there is no want of funds for the most vigorous prosecution of the work, and its early completion is as certain as any future business event can be.

NET EARNINGS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

During the quarter ending July 31st of the current year, an average of 325 miles of the Union Pacific Railroad was in operation. The Superintendent's report shows the following result:—

EARNINGS.

Passengers	$160,326·92
Freight	840,672·39
Telegraph	1,415·23
Mails	12,140·00
Transportation, Contractor's Materials	403,209·44
" " Men	25,077·97
	$1,203,038·95

EXPENSES.

Fuel	$131,689·38
Repair of Track	109,757·64
" Engines, Cars, Shops, etc.	50,284·44
Offices and Stations	54,907·60
Conductors, Engineers, etc.	33,294·73
Trains	15,486·93
NET EARNINGS to balance	807,508·03
	$1,203,038·95

From the relative high charges, the operating expenses of the road are but 32½ per cent. of the earnings, and the ratio would be much less if the contractor's business were not done at half rates. Throwing out charges to contractors for transportation of materials and men ($479,283·41), and deducting from the aggregate of all operating expenses ($395,530·92) 32½ per cent. ($157,564·42) as the proportion chargeable on the work done for contractors, which was less than actual cost, because of the half price charged for it, and we have the net operating expenses on the commercial business for the quarter, $237,966·50. The account for the *commercial business* stands as follows:—

Earnings for May, June, and July	$723,755·54
Expenses " " "	237,966·50
Net profits of operating 325 miles of road three months	$485,789·04

The amount of Bonds the Company can issue on 325 miles, at $16,000 per mile, is $5,200,000. Interest in gold, three months, at 6 per cent., on this sum, is $78,000; add 40 per cent. premium, to correspond with currency earnings, is $109,200—showing that the net earnings for this quarter were *more than four times the interest* on the First Mortgage Bonds on this length of road.

First Mortgage Bonds, whose interest is so amply provided for, and so thoroughly secured, must by classed among the *safest* investments. They pay

SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,

And are Offered for the present at NINETY CENTS on the Dollar, and Accrued Interest at Six Per Cent. in Currency from July 1.

Many parties are taking advantage of the present high price of Government stocks to exchange for these Bonds, which are over 15 per cent. cheaper, and at the current rate of premium on gold, pay

Over Nine Per Cent. Interest.

Subscriptions will be received in New York at the Company's Office, No. 20 NASSAU Street, and by

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 NASSAU Street.
CLARK, DODGE & CO., BANKERS, No. 51 WALL Street.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS, No. 33 WALL Street.

In Philadelphia,

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,
TOWNSEND WHELAN & CO.,
J. E. LEWARS & CO.,
F. STEEB.

In Wilmington, Delaware,

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And by BANKS AND BANKERS generally throughout the United States, of whom maps and descriptive pamphlets may be obtained.

JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,
NEW YORK.
August 20, 1867. 9 23 mw13t

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Diamond Dealers and Jewellers,

NO. 502 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA

Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large and handsome assortment of

DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE,
ETC. ETC

ICE PITCHERS in great variety.
A large assortment of small STUDS, for eyelet holes, just received.
WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and guaranteed. 5 11 4p

WATCHES, JEWELRY.

W. W. CASSIDY

NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of

AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable

FOR BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS

An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16§

C. RUSSELL & CO.,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Have just received from Europe an invoice of NOVELTIES, consisting of ANIMALS' HEADS, for halls and dining-rooms; HAT-RACKS of Boar's tusks, and some very curious CLOCKS, of Chamois and Elk horns.
The above is the first invoice of these goods in the country, and are offered at very low prices. 8 26§

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 Arch Street,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
8 13 SOLID SILVER-WARE.

AMERICAN WATCHES,

The best in the world, sold at Factory Prices.
BY
C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFACTURERS OF WATCH CASES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street.
8 8] *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.*

FURNITURE, ETC.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE

MODERN ANTIQUE!

PARLOR, HALL AND CHAMBER SUITS, AT REDUCED PRICES.

Our facilities are such that we are enabled to offer, at very moderate prices, a large and well assorted stock of every description of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND BEDDING.
Goods packed to carry safely to all parts of the country.

RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,
9 21 1f NO. 40 S. SECOND STREET.

A. & H. LEJAMBRE

HAVE REMOVED THEIR

FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERING WAREROOMS

TO NO. 1103 CHESNUT STREET,

(UP STAIRS.) 9 7 3m

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE,
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.

F. P. GUSTINE,
8 1] N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC

Manufacturer of all kinds of

LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,

PHILADELPHIA. 3 15 3

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

DEPOT OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Sept. 7, 1867.

Will be sold, at public auction, at the Clothing Warehouses (hospital grounds) in this city, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of October next, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., the following articles of ARMY CLOTHING and EQUIPAGE:

177,108 Woollen Blankets.	10,589 Trowers, mounted.
16,111 Uniform Coats.	75,000 Trowsers, Foot-men's.
10,302 Uniform Coats, Irregular.	23,170 pairs Bootees, M. S.
5,400 Uniform Jackets.	3,800 pairs Bootees, M. S., rubber soles.
11,777 V. R. Corps Jackets.	25,000 pairs Brogans.
50,76 Knit Jackets.	151 pairs Boots.
26,000 Sacks Coats, lined.	5,000 Shirts.
21,000 Sacks Coats, unlined	800 Drawers.
28,732 Great Coats, Infantry.	49,487 Cap Covers.
17,303 Great Coats, mounted.	263 Caps.
	75 Hats.
	1,241 Knapsacks.

Also, a quantity of various other articles of clothing and equipage.

Samples can be seen at the depot within ten days of sale, and catalogues will be furnished.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

By order of the Quartermaster-General,
G. A. HULL,
9 11 16t Captain and M. S. K., U. S. Army.

SALE OF SLOOP YACHT GENERAL HANCOCK.

ASSISTANT QUARMASTER'S OFFICE,
U. S. ARMY,
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, on account of the United States, at the Hanover Street Wharf, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, October 1st, at 11 o'clock A. M., the fast sailing sloop yacht General Hancock, together with her entire outfit, built by Albertson & Brothers, at Philadelphia, in 1866.

The vessel can be examined daily at the Hanover Street Wharf, from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.

The vessel must be removed within five (5) days from day of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

F. J. CRILLY,
9 23 7t Bvt. Col. and A. Q. M. U. S. Army.

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1228 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 518 WALNUT Street. 7 24

THE FASHIONS.

The World of Fashion at Baden—Costumes at the Watering Places—Dress Novelties at Ems and Homburg—Patterns in Silk and Satin—What May be Accomplished with Beads and Alpaca—The Flower Trimming for Winter—Ristori's Toilets for Marie Antoinette—How Eugenie Dressed in the North—Considerations for Crinoline.

PARIS, Sept. 10.—The great obstacle which Parisian tourists complain of is the bridge at Kehl, between France and Baden. It not only impedes their view of the free running Rhine, but it has to be opened before them at German bidding, a thing particularly galling to the French. Those among them who annually try their hand at roulette on the other side of the frontier notice the complacent smile of the custom-house officers when their countrymen return with collapsed carpet-bags, which are scarcely looked into, and no other more useful article of apparel in their hands than a gibus. To be plucked just when one's wings were nigh soaring is an uncomfortable predicament, but to be smiled at complacently afterwards adds bitterness to inward commune.

Notwithstanding the bridge and the Custom House, and in defiance of smiles, the *beau monde* has invaded Baden; the Duchess de Mouchy, M'me Pilte, Baroness du Port d'Alis, Comtesse de Sagne, and other lesser planets, are shining at the races which have opened the season. Already have peremptory telegrams, shortly worded, expressed a want common to mankind, "send money." The expression varies, truly; some adopt a politer form, "please, tin;" or put the case thus:—"Watch pawned." The most startling are:—"A revolver or the needful."

Meanwhile the usual routine of watering-places is gone through. Celebrated singers perform vocal feats at and against each other, martyrized by the applause awarded to their rivals alternately. Excellent music is also heard all over the Park, where bands are hidden behind shady groves, or displayed in elegant kiosks of carved wood work. Groups of the most tastefully dressed women are seen everywhere, some wandering about alone by twos and twos: these are the poetical, who choose a companion according to the color of her attire; or by sixes and sevens; these are ever surrounded by a halo of fluttering dandies, with their hair cut *a la* Byron (short and frizzled), very bare neck, white or fawn neckties, striped with pink or blue.

Female attire is mostly white pique, white merino looped up over colored silk, or white Algerian challies over delicately tinted foulard underskirts.

At Ems and Homburg costumes are more conspicuous. The last novelty there is the new ring belt and sash, rather more complicated and elegant than practical. It is made of two large rings in Etruscan gold, hung behind from the waist, supporting a third, through which two wide sash ends flow.

Plaid silk and plaid satin are much in vogue at Homburg. But the most convivial parties are country excursions and so called picnics, for which steel grey lawns and muslins are preferred.

On these occasions the great effort is to have *recherche* toilets without the help of silk or satin, and nothing is easier, so much can be done with crosscuts of alpaca on alpaca and a few beads. Thus a very inexpensive dress is made of maize colored goats' hair, with everything *en suite* as to match, and no other trimmings than a narrow Algerian ribbon sewn down the middle of crosscuts placed in different patterns down the seams. These crosscuts form festoons, vandykes, stripes, Grecian squares, and even leaves.

The flower trimming will be adopted, too, next winter. It is the same as an artificial flower, only made of the material employed for the dress, and of velvet or satin. The fuchsia bell is a favorite; it is made like fringe; the leaves and stalks are embroidered. Dahlias are the easiest to execute. They are made of silk petals, and sewn so as to form a perfect flower; each petal is usually bordered round with small black beads. It is a great complication of toil and taste for dressmakers, but very lovely down the sides and front of silk robes. Large china asters are another convenient flower to make in silk.

An American lady lately wore a white tulle entirely trimmed with white daisies made of poult; the hearts were of yellow satin. These daisies were large round the bottom and decreased towards the waist; they were still smaller round the sleeves, and low bodice.

Robes tend to become longer than ever behind when not bunched up *a la* Marie Antoinette.

Adelina Patti is to be the great attraction at the Italian opera this month, and has arrived just as M'me Ristori is leaving Paris. The latter great artiste only remained here long enough to superintend the making of her costumes for the new drama in which she is to appear as "Marie Antoinette." Her toilets are exquisite, and though I have been favored with a view of them, it was conditionally, for they may not be described until they have been worn at the first performance. I may say that they have been composed with authentic models in hand by a first-rate artist. Every garment is the faithful reproduction of the youth, elegance, taste and education of the unfortunate Queen before she married, when she reigned and when a prisoner at the Temple.

Royalty reminds me that I did not describe two of the Empress' toilets when in the North. The one she wore at the gala theatrical performance was a vaporous white tulle and the diamonds of the crown, the brilliancy of which was clouded by a very large tulle veil, though they sparkled through like constellations in a mist. The ball dress the next day was buttercup timmings (satin rouleaux) on white tulle.

Her head-dress, foliage of diamonds and sapphires.

Although the season really is over, Paris is very full of tourists and provincials, and many are domed to asphalt by the visits of relatives and friends who manage to come to Paris late, just to prevent one from scouring over moor and forst glade with a gun on one shoulder. The worst of it is that they must have all the sight-seeing from the top of Colonne, in the centreof the Place Vendome, to the sewers of the city underground. A clever writer lately described his impression when he ascended the said Cconne, to be that of an insect crawling up a corkscrew, and I fancy the pleasure of visiting the Par. sewers must be comparable to that of creeping through an old meerschaum pipe.

A story is that of the bridegroom that was to be, and who having been shown some of his future *posa's* trousseau, asked how the long, white, bavy skirts in such piles were to be disposed of

"They're petticoats," answered the mother; "Alice puts on four of these every day."

"Upon my word!" exclaimed Alice's betrothed; 'but where's the crinoline?"

"Who wars crinolines now?" asked the tender parent wit disdain.

"And wht is the cost of one of these frilled monuments?"

"From fy to eighty francs, edged with lace."

"And thewashing?"

"Five francs."

"Please give my kind love to Miss Alice, and say I cannt afford to keep a wife without a crinoline."

So, ladiesreflect ere you, in New York, cast yours away.—*N. Y. Herald.*

A THEATRICAL SUCCESS.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—'We have the announcement that 'Pretty Seeuan, don't say No,' has been sung for the 690th time at a London theatre, having been invariably 'rapturously encored three times every evening for 231 consecutive nights.' Conceive the stah of mind and throat of a vocalist on being calle on to sing the same nonsense 690 times, with the same smirk, the same courtesy to an appreciating audience, and the same vivacity with whicl it first won its way to the soul of the metropolitan playgoer! It is bad enough to have to sing he same song even twice over, in obedience to a noisy encore, but when it comes to counting performances, whether of a whole part in a day, or of a single ditty, by the hundred or more the marvel is that the player or singer can puton even the appearance of interest in the bushess."

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGEBOAT.

OFFICE U. S. ENGINEER AGENCY,
No. 7 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK CITY,
September 19, 1867.

The undersigned hereby invites sealed proposals for building and equipping ready for sea and for work the first of the two Dredgeboats (authorized by joint resolution of Congress approved March 29, 1867) for improving the mouth of the Mississippi river, in accordance with models, drawings, and specifications visible at this office, and instructions to be furnished by the Engineer in charge; the Dredgeboat to be delivered at such point in the Mississippi river at or below New Orleans, as the Engineer in charge may direct.

The Dredgeboat to be a double-ender, 160 ee' long, 30 feet beam, and 22 feet high, measured from the bottom of the keel to the surface of the spar-deck at amidships; to have a screw propeller at each end, one of which is to be 14 feet diameter, driven by two engines, and the other 12 feet diameter, and driven by one; to be fitted with water compartments for readily adjusting the draft to any depth from 14 to 20 feet; to be fitted with an auxiliary scraper at each end; and many of the parts to have a strength considerably exceeding that of like parts of steamers of like dimensions designed for ordinary ocean navigation.

During the construction of the Dredgeboat reasonable facilities for inspecting the materials and workmanship must be afforded the officer or agent appointed for the purpose.

The Dredgeboat to be propelled throughout her sea voyage between the points of construction and delivery by her own engines alone.

Bids which do not cover the entire construction and equipments ready for the sea and for work of the Dredgeboat, and her delivery at the point designated, will not be considered.

No bids will be considered except from those practically engaged in the construction of ocean steamers, or screw propeller machinery for the same, and who have personally inspected the model and drawings of the Dredgeboat, or employed experts for the purpose of informing them of its character.

Bids to be indorsed (on the envelope) "Proposals for Dredgeboat," and addressed to the undersigned at this office.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by two guarantors, that the bidder will enter into contract as herein stated, and a certificate of the responsibility of the guarantors, and specifying the occupation of the bidders, signed by an officer of the United States Corps of Engineers, or some other competent person known to the undersigned.

Proposals will be received till 12 M., on the 12th day of October, 1867, at which time they will be opened. The contract and bond must be signed by the 14th day of October, 1867; work must be actually begun on both hull and machinery by the 20th day of October, 1867; the boat must be completed, ready for sea and for work, and the trials and trial trip had by the 31st day of March, 1868, and no unnecessary delay thereafter must occur in her delivery at the point designated.

Payments will be made as follows:—Forty per cent. of the contract price on launching the boat and completion of the boilers and the cylinders of the three propeller engines, provided all these shall have been duly approved; thirty-five per cent on approval of the boat after completion of all its parts, ready for sea and for work, by the duly authorized officer or agent of the United States, all the trials and the trial trip having been had, provided the terms of the contract shall thus far have been complied with, and the balance on final acceptance at the point of delivery.

Bonds for the faithful performance of the contract in the sum of $25,000 will be required, with two sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified by the Clerk of the nearest District Court, the names of the sureties, with the certificate, to be submitted with the bid.

The bids and guarantees must be made out on the printed forms to be had at this office.

Model and detailed drawings can be seen and copies of specifications had at this office. Copies of the specifications can also be seen at the United States Engineer's offices in Philadelphia and Boston.

The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

In order that no time may be lost after the contract shall be signed, full detailed drawings of all parts of the Dredgeboat are in progress, and will be in readiness to turn over to the contractor so that work may be begun without delay on account of preparation of working drawings.

M. D. MCALESTER,
Brevet Brig-Gen. U. S. A., Maj. of Eng's,
In charge of improvement, mouth of Mississippi river.
9 23 12t

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
WHITE PINE PANEL PATTERN PLANK,
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND,

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING
BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING,
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING,
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING,
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING,
WHITE PINE FLOORING,
ASH FLOORING,
WALNUT FLOORING,
SPRUCE FLOORING,
STEP BOARDS,
RAIL PLANK,
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES,
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES,
COOPER SHINGLES,
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW,
NO. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS,

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS,
SEASONED WALNUT,
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH,
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS,
MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS,
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG,
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
6 1 rp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,
NOS. 24, 26, AND 28 S. FIFTEENTH ST.,
ESLER & BRO., Proprietors.
Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber at low prices,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, AND NEWELS.
Newels, Balusters, Bracket and Wood Mouldings.
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.
Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 Inches.
BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, and WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 12

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24

GARDNER & FLEMING,
COACH MAKERS,
NO. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing. 5 30

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 1 DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, May 6, 1867,

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION,
At 7:30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS,
At 8:15 A. M, for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.
This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS
Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Potstown at 6:20 A. M., stopping at intermediate Station; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 6:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 8:45 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:45 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1:00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M., Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.
Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:25 noon for Pottsville and all way stations. Leaves Pottsville at 7:00 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:0 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD,
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., and 5:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6:10 A. M. and 1:00 P. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST
Leaves New York at 9 A. M, and 5 and 8 P. M. passing Reading at 1:30 A. M and 1:30 and 10:06 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 8:45 A. M. and 9 P. M., passing Reading at 4:4 and 10:30 A. M., and 4:20 and 11:15 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10:10 A. M., and 4:40 and 5:20 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.
A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2:1 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11:30 A. M., and 7:1 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7:35 A. M. and 1:4 and 4:15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD
Trains leave Auburn at 7:30 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1:50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3:20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:35 A. M. and 5:20 P. M.

TICKETS.
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.
Excursion tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates. Excursion tickets to Philadelphia, good only for one day, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations, by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—
ROAD TRANSPORTATION TICKETS
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired for families and firms.
MILEAGE TICKETS,
Good for 2000 miles between all points, $32·50 each for families and firms.
SEASON TICKETS,
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.
CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.
EXCURSION TICKETS
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.
FREIGHT.
Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.
FREIGHT TRAINS
Leave Philadelphia daily at 5:30 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.
MAILS
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M. 4 8

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct route to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, and all points in the Lehigh, Mahanoy and Wyoming coal regions.
Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
NINE DAILY TRAINS.
On and after WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner of Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—
At 7:45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Siating on, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanville, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesburre, Pittston, Scranton, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad, for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12:05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 1 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M.; at Scranton at 1:05 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 11:55 P. M., for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.
At 9:45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, by this train, take the stage at Old York road.
At 10:15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.
At 1:30 P. M.—Express for Bethlehem, Allentown Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, and all points in the Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal regions. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown.
At 2:40 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take stage at Doylestown for New Hope; at North Wales for Sumneytown.
At 4 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, take stage at Abington; for Lumberville at Doylestown.
At 5:20 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.
At 6:20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.
At 11:30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.
TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.
From Bethlehem, at 9:15 A. M., 2:05 and 8:40 P. M.
2:05 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton. Passengers leaving Easton at 11:20 A. M. arrive in Philadelphia at 2:05 P. M.
Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1:30 P. M., connect at Bethlehem at 6:15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 10 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 5:10 P. M., and 10 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7:20 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 11:20 A. M. and 3:05 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:45 P. M.
Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7:20 A. M.
Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.
Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.
White cars of Second and Third Streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the Depot. Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.
ELLIS CLARK, Agent.
Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office,
No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.
1 1

ANNAMESSIC SHORT LINE
AND
United States Mail Route to the South and Southwest.
On and after JULY 8, trains will leave Depot Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, at 11 P. M., connecting closely with Express trains for the principal cities South, including Wilmington, N. C., Goldsboro, Kinston, Charleston, Savannah, Raleigh, Charlotte, Columbia, Macon, Augusta, Montgomery, Mobile New Orleans, and intermediate points.
For tickets and information inquire at Offices, Nos 411 and 828 CHESNUT Street, or at Depot, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue.
H. V. TOMPKINS, General Agent, Norfolk, Va.
C. L. TROWBRIDGE, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD
SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT JUNE 2, 1867.
The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway run within one square of it.
On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market Streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.
Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office, N. W. cor. Ninth and Chesnut streets.
Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the Depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 1 South Eleventh street, will receive attention.
TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	10:00 A. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	12:10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	1:00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Western Accommodation Train	5:40 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	7:30 P. M.
Erie Mail	7:30 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	9:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11:15 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.
Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.
The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, Agent, No. 137 DOCK street.
TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1:15 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7:10 A. M.
Erie Mail	7:10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	8:20 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:20 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:35 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	1:10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	4:10 P. M.
Day Express	5:20 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	7:00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:50 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

1867.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines, from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places, from WALNUT Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:— FARE.

At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accom	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Express Mail	3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Express	3·00
At 5 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation and Emigrant (2d class, $1·00)	2·25

At 8 A. M., 2, 5 and 6 P. M., for Mount Holly, Evansville, Pemberton, Birmingham, and Vincentown.
At 5 A. M., and 2 P. M., for Freehold.
At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M., for Trenton.
At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 5 and 10 A. M. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Florence.
At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.
At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Fish House.
The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry, upper side.
LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT
Will leave as follows:—
At 11 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 12 P. M. (night), via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Lines, Fare, $3.
At 8, 10:15 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Trenton and Bristol.
At 8 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 8 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Schencks.
At 10:15 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., for Eddington.
At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, 6, and 12 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.
BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES, From Kensington Depot.
At 8 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc. etc.
At 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.
The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and Intermediate Stations.
Lines from West Philadelphia Depot, via Connecting Railway, will leave as follows:—
At 1:30 A. M., and 1:30 and 6:30 P. M. Washington and New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare, $3 25.
The 1:30 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.
July 15, 1867. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.
Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.
ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.
On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—
WESTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Philadelphia	7:00 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	4:30 A. M.
" " arrives at Erie	4:05 P. M.
Erie Express leaves Philadelphia	12:00 noon.
" " leaves Williamsport	8:45 P. M.
" " arrives at Erie	10:20 A. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Philadelphia	8:00 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	5:45 P. M.
" " arrives at Lock Haven	8:10 P. M.

EASTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Erie	10:25 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	10:10 P. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	7:40 A. M.
Erie Express leaves Erie	5:00 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	4:25 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	1:00 P. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Lock Haven	7:15 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	8:35 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	5:40 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with all trains on Warren and Franklin Railway. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 12:00 M. arrive at Irvineton at 6:40 A. M. and Oil City at 9:50 A. M.
Leaving Philadelphia at 7:30 P. M., arrive at Oil City at 4:35 P. M.
All trains on Warren and Franklin Railway make close connections at Oil City with trains for Franklin and Petroleum Centre. Baggage checked through.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
11 General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE,
On and after Wednesday, May 1, 1867,
FOR GERMANTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3½, 4, 5, 5½, 6:10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 6, 6½, 8, 9, 11 P. M.
The 8:20 Down Train and 3½ and 5½ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M., 2, 7, 10½ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8½ A. M., 1, 6, 9½ P. M.
FOR NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¼, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7:10, 8, 9:40, and 11:40 A. M. 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS,
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:20 P. M.
FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7¾, 9, and 11:05 A. M. 1¾, 3, 4¾, 5½, 6¾, 8:05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown 6:40, 7, 7:30, 9, and 11 A. M. 1¾, 3, 4¾, 6¾, and 8¾ P. M.
ON SUNDAYS,
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2:30 and 7:15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5:30 and 9 P. M.
FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7¾, 9, and 11:05 A. M. 1¾, 3, 4¾, 5½, 6¾, 8:05, 9¾, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manyunk 6:10, 7¾, 8:20, 9¾, and 11¾ A. M. 2, 3¾, 5, 6¾, 9, and 10¾ P. M.
ON SUNDAYS,
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2¾ and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7¾ A. M. 6 and 9¾ P. M.
W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent.
3 Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

FOR CAPE MAY BY RAILROAD, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Commencing TUESDAY, September 3, 1867.
4:00 P.M. Cape May, Passenger.
RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE CAPE ISLAND.
9:00 A. M. Morning Mail.
The SUNDAY MAIL and PASSENGER TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 7:00 A. M., returning leaves Cape Island at 5:00 P. M.
Commutation tickets, good for ONE, THREE, or TWELVE months, can be procured at the Office of the Company, Camden, N. J.
Through tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel). Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residences.
WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES,
from foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry),
Commencing TUESDAY, September 17, 1867.
For Bridgeton, Salem, Vineland, Millville, and intermediate stations, 8:00 A. M.
Mail, 3:30 P. M. Passenger.
Cape May 3:30 P. M.
West Jersey Freight Train leaves Camden at 12 M. (noon.)
Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7:00 A. M. until 5:00 P. M. Freight received before 9:00 A. M. will go forward the same day.
Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
7 2 tf WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
Commencing MONDAY, July 8, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, corner BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—
Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.
Express Train at 11:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington.
Express Train at 3:10 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow

THEATRICAL PREACHING.

On Monday we expressed our views on the subject of the new system of preaching in the theatres of our city. We condemned it in all honesty. From the numerous communications we have received we select the ablest, the one given below, from the Rev. Dr. Nadal, of the Methodist Church. It is courteous and of no small force, yet we cannot change our expressed opinion "one jot or one tittle." Performances such as these at the Chesnut Street Theatre last Sunday evening savor too much of "*claptrap*," and true religion and sensational preaching are as far asunder as the antipodes. We therefore give the opposite view of the question.

PREACHING IN THEATRES—THE EVENING TELEGRAPH'S ARTICLE.

Messrs. Editors:—We regard your paper as one of the fairest and broadest of its class in the whole country. Even the article which we now propose to criticize gives the clearest evidence of an honest wish in the heart of the writer to serve the cause of Christianity and public morals. You are evidently jealous for the honor and dignity of religion and the Church; but, in our opinion, you are mistaken. Of the character of the services at the Chesnut Street Theatre last Sunday night we have heard nothing beyond what is found in your article, and shall, therefore, raise no issue with you about the propriety of the "dedication" of which you complain. We simply dissent most heartily from your views concerning the propriety of preaching to sinners in a theatre. I accept your account of the reasons which have induced the "Young Men's Christian Association" to choose this strange place of worship. You justly sum them up by saying that the friends of the movement believe that in this way "the Word of God can be preached to many who would not otherwise hear it." Certainly; that is one of the reasons for building churches, and is the particular and strongest reason for building mission chapels and Sunday school rooms in destitute localities. That, in substance, is the reason for the appointment of city missionaries. We must go after those who will not come to us. We must use all possible innocent skill to induce men to hear the Gospel and be saved.

Now, Mr. Editor, permit us to examine the objections of your article to this innovation, so called. First, you characterize it as "an attempt to amalgamate the Church and the world." It is certainly an attempt to bring the sinful world to Christ—to convert wicked men and bring them into the Church. But it is no more an attempt to amalgamate the world and the Church than we are guilty of when we rent our pews or furnish free sittings in our churches to persons who are not Christians. The object in both cases is to preach the Gospel to sinners; to win the world over to Christ, not to yield the Church up to the influence of the world. The fact that the church was built for worship, and the theatre for amusement, does not alter the case in the least. Christians must be "instant out of season" as well as "in season." If people cannot be brought to church, we must preach to them wherever we can find them.

Again, the article in question asks "if it is safe to mix opposing elements?" Certainly not, when the aim or the natural tendency of the mixture is to the mastery of good by evil. But where the aim or the natural tendency of such a mixture is to purge out the evil, then by all means let the mixture take place. And the result will not be "to weaken the barriers between the Church and the world," but to increase the number of *believers*, and make the bulwarks of the faith stronger. The barriers of the Church are not intended to keep sinners out, but only to keep sin out, and to defend penitent sinners after they have been brought in. The barriers are not gateless.

Nor can we feel the force of the argument which would show that "the sight of the minister on the stage, surrounded with the paraphernalia of the theatre," would make the theatre, rather than the Gospel, prominent in the minds of the hearers. The effect on true Christians would be to fill them with gratitude at the contrast between the Gospel and the vanities and impurities of the theatre, and especially at the thought that so many would hear the Gospel to whom it had so long been a strange sound. With the regular theatre-goers the result might indeed be, as THE TELEGRAPH claims, a mixture of the sacred and profane, of Shakespeare and Matthew. The hymn, as you say, might easily come in contrast with a trivial song of the evening before. But, surely, it would be well to stir a little salt into the bitter fountains of worldly feeling and thinking. Matthew and Jeremiah had better effect an entrance. They must be in before they can be masters. Indeed, the Gospel of Christ is bold. It dares to go into any *company*, only it will go in its own spirit and with its own arms, to conquer and purify.

We may be told that "the attractions of the ordinary churches are sufficient for all who desire." That may be, but the Bride of Christ wishes to save those who have no "desire" to be saved. She would do everything in her power to awaken the desire. She would arrest them in their career on the road to ruin, and beg them to hear the story of the Cross. She knows that, by nature, all are children of wrath.

We are not sure that we understand what is meant when the article in THE TELEGRAPH tells us that "the quiet, dignified, orthodox way of going to heaven is quite broad enough for all that desire to travel in it." Does it mean that it is not orthodox to preach religion outside of a church? When the article in question declares that "if sinners will not hear the Gospel in the regular churches, etc., they had better let Christianity alone," we fear the sinners will hardly heed the exhortation. We beg them, on the contrary, to hear the Gospel anywhere, and from any minister, rather than not at all; for the Word of God is intended to change the perverse mind; and the most curious, profane, scoffing hearer may become a devout disciple. We join with THE TELEGRAPH in quoting the Divine words:—"If they hear not Moses and the Prophets, neither will they be persuaded though one rose from the dead." For the reason furnished by this text, we oppose the purpose for which it was quoted. We say, let them hear Moses and the Prophets. There is no other chance for their salvation. Make them hear; follow them up and down through the earth till they do hear.

In a word, the argument of THE TELEGRAPH assails the economical principle on which the evangelism of the Christian Church is based. In accordance with this mistaken view, the field and street preaching of Wesley and Whitfield was all wrong; nay, the very Apostles were wrong in preaching in the prisons, by the wayside, by the streams, in the desert, or wherever they found a soul to be reproved or instructed. In this view it is wrong to preach, especially, in any place whose aim is not in sympathy with religion. It is wrong to attack sin in its strongholds, even when invited. Our Saviour ought not to have preached in the house of Simon the Pharisee. It is wrong to go into a drinking house to expostulate with its visitors; it was wrong for the early Methodist preachers to go to the fairs in England and snatch the poor sheep out of the mouth of the lion. So far from agreeing with this view, we hold it to be right to preach wherever men and women are found to listen. If the gamblers of Philadelphia should unite to ask preaching for their class, and should select and fit up their finest saloon for that purpose, we ought to go and preach. And the same would hold of any class.

As to the relation of the church members to these services in the theatre, we agree with you. Excepting a choir, or persons to conduct the singing at the service in question, church members ought to attend their own churches. If they should weakly allow themselves to treat the service in the theatre as a mere spectacle, devoting to curiosity what is meant for the work of evangelization, and should thus criminally empty their own churches, the damage to the efficiency of the churches might be balanced against the special service, and the service itself be spoiled—bilgeted by an idle, not to say criminal curiosity.

We agree with you, too, *as we understand you*, in regard to *sensational* performances in religion. They are contemptible in the extreme. The man who seeks *applause* or notoriety by odd tricks is a mountebank, whether in the pulpit or out of it. But every *legitimate* method of getting the attention of men to the Gospel should be employed; and if a sensation follows, so much the better. B. H. NADAL.

—A gentleman who has travelled all over the United States, most of Europe, and part of Asia, never was in a sailboat in his life, never played a game of chance of any kind, and has only one approach to a mania, and that is the collection of ancient books and historical autographs.

League Island.

The following is a letter of Joseph N. Peirsol, Democratic candidate for City Treasurer, to a member of the U. S. Senate:—

PHILADELPHIA, June 23, 1862.

SIR:—I take the liberty of addressing you upon the subject of the proposed location of the United States Navy yard at League Island. I have been informed, and I believe, League Island has been wholly reclaimed from the river Delaware, and is only prevented from overflow by large banks of stone and earth. It is surrounded, except upon one side, by a marsh, and for this cause, as well as from insalubrity, it has been unimproved and unoccupied, except as pasture land, at a moderate rent, since its reclamation. The fast land is from six to eight feet below high-water mark at all points, and would cost over a million dollars to level and fit for use as much as will be required for the large purposes projected.

If the object is to erect foundries, the spongy nature of the soil would make it impossible to get a proper foundation for the buildings except at a great cost, nor could a well of sufficient depth be dug for large castings. It could not cost less than two or three million dollars in ship-houses, dry-docks, and other structures now in the old yard, which would have to be abandoned. *Thus the gift of the Island would be dear, and still dearer if $2,000,000 were added to the gift towards fitting it for use.* Most of the ship carpenters employed in the yard now reside in Kensington, nearly eight miles distant from the Island, where they would continue, as Government work is not sufficiently regular or remunerative to induce a permanent removal. The Island is at least five miles from the supply stores of the city. The approaches are as low as the Island itself, and unfit for building purposes, and far distant from hydrants, gas, improved streets, police and railroads.

The place has only to be visited and seen to demonstrate its unfitness, and I would humbly suggest a visit by a committee of Congress for the purpose, before so great an outlay is incurred or promised, where performance is impossible. There are minor objections, which I will not urge. I am as earnest as any Philadelphian in the desire of the location of a first-class yard, but it is my duty, impelled by the same feelings which you have, to state to you, as a public man, it will cost at least *four million dollars* to fit League Island for the least efficiency as compared with the present yard. If you add foundries, etc., that will be an additional expense, which I will not undertake to estimate.

The present yard may be extended for about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and provide all the ground necessary now and hereafter without disturbance or delay. I am ready to give further information. Being personally unknown to you, I refer you to any of the Philadelphia delegation of the House to be assured who I am.

With high respect,

JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

MEMORIAL BAPTIST CHURCH.—The Recognition Services will take place THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the BROAD STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of BROAD and BROWN Streets.
There will be a Sermon, Addresses, and other interesting exercises. 1t*

A MISSIONARY MEETING, IN FURtherance of the work of the Board of Missions of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, will be held on THURSDAY Sept. 26th, at 8 P. M., in St. Paul's Church, Chesnut Hill. A train leaves Ninth and Green streets at 7 P. M., returning to the city at 10½ P. M. 9 25 2t*

THE FESTIVAL IN AID OF ST. JOHN'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, will take place On THURSDAY, September 26, 1867, ON THE ASYLUM GROUNDS. THE RIGHT REV. BISHOP WOOD will be present, and, on behalf of the Rev. Clergy and Laity, formally welcomed by the VERY REV. C. J. H. CARTER. After which the RIGHT REV. BISHOP will address the people.
Tickets issued for last Thursday will be good on this occasion. 9 23 3t

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY—Office, No. 314 S. DELAWARE Avenue.—Philadelphia, September 24, 1867.
SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE SOUTHERN YELLOW FEVER RELIEF FUND:—

Dr. George B. Wood	$50 00
G.	1 00
Cash	2 00
H. S. Hannis & Co.	50 00
W. H. Horstmann & Sons	100 00
Jessup & Moore	200 00
William Ensley	10 00
J. B. Lippincott & Co.	50 00
D. Landreth & Sons	50 00
N. and G. Taylor & Co.	50 00
William Gaul	25 00
	$678 00
Previously acknowledged	$4118 50
Total	$4796 50

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.
1t Phila. and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

NOW IS THE TIME TO PREPARE FOR FALL BUSINESS.
Practical instruction in Book-keeping in all its branches, Penmanship, Commercial Calculations, Forms, etc., at CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 637 CHESNUT Street.
College now open. Catalogues furnished on application.
Evening sessions after September 15. 8 24 smwlm4p

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION CO.
PHILADELPHIA, September 20, 1867.
A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co., will be held at the Board of Trade Rooms, CHESNUT Street, above Fifth, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of October, 1867, at 10½ o'clock A. M., for the purpose of authorizing a loan under the Act of Assembly approved the 16th day of April, 1867.
9 20 9t JAMES S. COX, President.

THE OFFICERS OF THE FIFTH ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, at present in this city, are respectfully requested to meet at the Hall of the COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE, S. W. corner of SECOND and GOLD Streets, on THURSDAY, the 26th inst., at 12½ o'clock P. M. to take action on the death of Major-General Charles Griffin. 9 24 2t*

WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR is cheap, compact, economical in use, and ABSOLUTELY SAFE FROM ANY POSSIBILITY OF EXPLOSION
Apply at the Office of SAMUEL WORK, N. E. corner of THIRD and DOCK Streets. 9 13 4p

THE BRANSONS HAVE NOT SOLD out the old Coal Yard, No. 507 South BROAD Street, below Lombard, as has been reported, but continue selling the BEST QUALITIES OF COAL at fair prices.
Superior LEHIGH and genuine EAGLE VEIN always on hand. 9 18 2m4p

IT IS HARD TO REALIZE WHAT A revolution in family matters is now taking place under the wonderful influence of the AMERICAN COMBINATION BUTTON-HOLE AND SEWING MACHINE, recently introduced to the public, and sold at the S. W. corner of ELEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets. There need no longer be any trouble and vexation in the family on account of the "work dragging"—no more getting "swamped"—everything will go smoothly, like the machine itself. 9 13 4p*

A LADY OF UNDOUBTED CHEMical skill has recently perfected CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR. It positively restores grey hair to its original color and youthful beauty; imparts life, strength, and growth to the weakest hair; stops its falling out at once; keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair-dressing. Sold by all druggists, fashionable hair-dressers, and dealers in fancy goods. The trade supplied by the wholesale druggists. [6 10wsdm
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D., New York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes*. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 4 6fmw

BOARDING WANTED.

BOARDING.—WANTED, IN A GOOD LOCAtion, boarding for a family, consisting of a gentleman, his wife, and five children, for the fall and winter, for which a good price will be paid; and one where there are no other boarders would be preferred. Address "MERCHANT," Box 1287 Philadelphia Post Office, stating price per month, and location, and time when an interview can be had. 9 25 6t

FOURTH EDITION

SHERIDAN'S RIDE.

ARRIVAL AT BALTIMORE.

Enthusiastic Demonstrations

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, Sept. 25.

A delegation of the city officials of Baltimore met General Sheridan at the depot in Washington, and extended the hospitalities of that city to him. The committee consists of Major-Gen. J. K. Handy, Major John D. Hewlet, and Gen. A. Ewalt.

On the arrival of the train at Baltimore, at 1·40 o'clock, an immense crowd was at the depot, and General Sheridan was loudly cheered. Barouches were in waiting, and the Grand Army of the Republic and loyal militia were drawn up, and after the General and the committees were seated in carriages, the order of procession was formed and the line of march was taken up for the Philadelphia depot.

The procession moved up Eutaw street to Baltimore, along Baltimore to High, and from thence to the depot. The streets were crowded with spectators, and the General kept continually bowing. There were four carriages in the line. In the first were General Sheridan, Mayor Chapman, Robert M. Evans, and J. S. K. Handy. In the second, two of General Sheridan's staff, A. Wilson Hensey, J. B. Herold. In the third, reporters of the press. In the fourth carriage, one of the staff, Captain Palmer, S. A. Ewalt, and S. J. Caulk.

Republican Meeting at Huntingdon.

HUNTINGDON, Pa., Sept. 25.—A call has been issued by Milton Lytle, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, for a grand mass meeting to be held here on Friday, October 4. Ex-Governor Curtin, Colonel John W. Forney, Hon. John Scott, and others, are to be the speakers. Old Huntingdon is fully aroused and will give her usual majority this fall.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 25.—Cotton very flat at 23½c. for middling uplands. Flour quiet, with some export demand, but generally held above shippers' views. Wheat heavy; prime sold at $2·45@2·60; white Corn sells at $1·26@1·30; yellow, $1·32. Oats, 45@70c. Rye, in better demand, at $1·40@1·45 for Pennsylvania. Provisions firm; bulk shoulders, 13c. Mess Pork, $25·50. Lard, 16@16¼c.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce.—John Gardener was convicted of a charge of assault and battery upon Charles Bordeneller. The evidence was that he purposely collided with Mr. Bondeneller while walking in Coates street, from Twenty-first to Twenty-second, and afterwards struck him.

John McCahn was charged with assault and battery upon Joseph S. Allen. Mr. Allen, one of the Sheriff's deputies, testified that on the 6th of July last he received a writ of replevin from the District Court commanding him to take a certain mare; he took the plaintiff on the writ to the defendant's place to point out the mare; they went to the defendant's stable; the plaintiff pointed out the mare, and he, the deputy, was taking it out of the stable when he saw the defendant beating the plaintiff with an iron bar; as soon as the defendant saw him he rushed at him; he produced the writ of replevin, and told the defendant that he was an officer of the law, but to it had no effect, for the defendant directed a violent blow at his head with the bar, which he received on the arm.

The defendant was charged with assault and battery upon Mr. Steinbecker, the plaintiff on the writ. The evidence was the same a the foregoing.

The defense alleged that the deputy and Steinbecker had no right to enter the defendant's stable; and that they did not apprise him of the fact that they had a writ of replevin against his mare, as it was their duty to do. The defendant's stable having been burned but a short time before this, he had posted a bill before his door, forbidding all persons entering in the premises; and seeing two men at his stable, not knowing who they were, thinking they were about to steal his horse, he, very much excited, ran towards them and drove hemaway with a whip, not a bar of iron. The deputy did not once produce this writ, or tell who he was.

Some of the witnesses called by the defense testified in support of this allegation and some didn't. Verdict guilty.

ANOTHER MILITARY SQUABBLE.

Affidavit was made to the Court this morning of the service of a writ of habeas corpus upon Commodore Selfridge, commanding him to produce the body of Michael Kelly, whose discharge is applied for on the ground of minority.

Assistant United States District Attorney Valentine stated to the court that he was requested by Commodore Selfridge to read his return to the writ, and then read the return, which set forth that Michael Kelly had been regularly enlisted in the naval service of the United States, and that under a recent decision of the Secretary of the Navy he was compelled to refuse to comply with the writ, and that this was merely the execution of his official duty, and not from disrespect or contempt to this honorable court. William L. Hirst, Jr., who appeared for the relator in the writ, stated to the Court that, though there was a denial of all disrespect to this Court in the return, yet that document itself clearly showed that the Court was grossly insulted. It stated that the Commodore was forbidden by the Secretary of the Navy to produce the body, but did not express an intention of obeying the order of the Court in case the question of jurisdiction should be so decided as to require him so to do. As the return read, it was a flat refusal to obey the writ now and forever, and under all circumstances. What if the Court should grant a rule to show cause why an attachment should not issue for the Commodore? The matter would be argued, be decided in favor of this Court, and still the military authorities would continue to resist its command. The Secretary of the Navy, in taking such a course, had played the part of a tyrant and a ruffian; he had insulted the dignity of the Court, without doubt; he had commanded the Commodore of the Navy Yard to prevent service and obedience to all writs of habeas corpus for the bodies of persons in the navy, and, he understood, the house of the Commodore was surrounded by a double guard to carry this command into execution. Now, indeed, was the Court insulted, and if its dignity was to be upheld, if the laws of the land were to have effected, and respect to be secured for honor and integrity, now was the time to make a movement towards it. Therefore, he asked that an attachment issue to bring in Commodore Selfridge.

Mr. Valentine replied that he could assure the Court that Commodore Selfridge was in an unfortunate and, to him, painful position; and instead of receiving reproaches upon suspicion of disrespect to the Court, he rather deserved sympathy. He conscientiously endeavored to perform his duty, and candidly thought himself bound to obey the commands of his superior officer. But these matters should be transacted coolly and calmly.

There was a grave and important question behind all this, namely, whether the right of issuing writs of habeas corpus for persons in the service belonged exclusively to the United States Courts, or was it also exercised concurrently by the State Courts also; and this question should be speedily decided. In order to prevent such unpleasant occurrences as this. He therefore hoped the Court would grant a rule, returnable on Saturday, to show cause why an attachment should not issue to bring in the Commodore.

The Judge said he felt satisfied that Commodore Selfridge intended no disrespect for or offense to this Court; and as it is and has always been the practice of this Court to act deliberately upon such occasions, this Court to act deliberately upon such occasions, and to give all parties an opportunity to be heard, he would grant such a rule as was asked for by Mr. Valentine.

This matter being for the present concluded, the ordinary business of the day was resumed.

Ann Dougherty was convicted of a charge of the larceny of a pair of sheers, a kettle and flat-iron. The goods were recovered on the person of the defendant, and were identified by the owners.

George Dungerdecker pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery with intent to kill. The prosecutor and defendant were playing cards, and the former accused the latter of cheating. The lie passed between them, and the prosecutor struck the defendant, who then drew a knife and stabbed the prosecutor seven times.

John Stockman pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery upon George A. Thompson. He was ordered to pay a fine of $20 and the costs, and to enter security in the sum of $500 to keep the peace.

Michael Sharp was charged with the larceny of a hawser valued at $10. There was no evidence of the larceny of the hawser, but witnesses testified that other ropes that had been stolen from the rafts were found in the hold of a canal boat in which the defendant was arrested.

The defendant stated that he was on the river on the night of August 19 and had gone asleep in this old canal boat. When he went into the old boat he found a pile of ropes there, which he knew nothing about and which he didn't touch. In the morning parties came on board the boat and said the ropes belonged to them, and that they would have to arrest him. He replied that he knew nothing whatever about the ropes, and was willing to go with them if they could produce a warrant.

They went ashore to get a warrant, and he remained in the boat until they returned. He was, according to his own protestations, entirely innocent of any dishonesty in the matter. However, this statement was not supported by evidence, and the jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Judges Ludlow and Brewster.—The Orphons' Court argument list was before the Court.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Sept. 25

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$6000 5-20s '65, Jy. cp	108	$1000 Pa R 2 m 88	c. 97
$100 do. '64 cp	110	6 sh Cam & Am	85.125
$1000 do. '65 Jy. cp	108	500 sh Read R	b10. 30|81
$1000 City 6s, New	18. 100¾	26 sh Penna R	53¼
$700 do. New	18. 100¾	100 sh Phil & Erie	27¾
$900 do. O. 7 cs	f... 98¾	20 do	27½
$1000 Leh Val 6s	94¾	100 sh Ocean Oil	4

SECOND BOARD.

$700 City 6s, New	100¾	$2000 C & Am 6s, '89	87
$200 do. New	100¾	100 sh Morris C Pf	70
$300 do. New	100¾	15 sh Leh N Stk	44¾
$1000 C & Am 6s, '89	87	22 do	c. 44¾

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

BAILEY & CO.,
No. 819 CHESNUT STREET.

RARE GEMS.

SOLITAIRE DIAMONDS,
CLUSTER DIAMONDS,
SOLITAIRE DIAMONDS,
CLUSTER DIAMONDS,

THE FINEST STOCK EVER IMPORTED
BY
BAILEY & CO.,
No. 819 CHESNUT Street,
9 11 wsm3m PHILADELPHIA.

CLARK & BIDDLE,
No. 712 CHESNUT Street,
WILL OPEN
ON MONDAY, September 23,
With the Largest Assortment
OF
SILVER-WARE
WHICH THEY HAVE EVER OFFERED, INCLUDING NEW AND DESIRABLE PATTERNS, NEVER BEFORE SOLD IN PHILADELPHIA. 9 18 wfm3mrp

BOOTS AND SHOES.
FIRST QUALITY
BOOTS, SHOES, AND GAITERS,
FOR GENTS AND BOYS.
PRICES MODERATE.
BARTLETT,
NO. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
9 17 rp ABOVE CHESNUT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WRITTEN AND VERBAL DESCRIPtions of Character, with advice on Business, Health, Education, etc., given daily by J. L. CAPEN, 8 28 wsm5p at No. 722 CHESNUT Street.

I. L. CRAGIN & CO., NO. 420 COMMERCE Street—General Commission Merchants.—Constantly on hand and for sale at lowest market prices, Whale, Elephant, Black Fish, Cod Liver, and Sperm Oils, direct from New Bedford. Sole agents for the Eureka Company Machinery Oils. 9 9 1m

FRENCH CIRCULATING LIBRARY.—PAUL E. GIRARD, FRENCH BOOKSELLER, STATIONER AND ENGRAVER, No. 202 S. ELEVENTH Street PHILADELPHIA. 22 5p

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. ROGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 5p

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 5p

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED UPON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATE, CLOTHING, ETC., at JONES & CO.'S OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE, Corner of THIRD and GASKILL Streets, Below Lombard.
N. B.—DIAMONDS WATCHES, JEWELRY GUNS, ETC., FOR SALE AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. 6 25 3m

831. CHARLES L. HALE, 831.
(Late Salesman and Superintendent for B. J. Williams)
NO. 831 ARCH STREET,
MANUFACTURER OF
VENETIAN BLINDS AND WINDOW SHADES.
Largest and finest assortment in the city at the LOWEST PRICES, [9 23 2m5p
UPHOLSTERING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,

CARPETINGS.

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JAS. H. ORNE, SON & CO.,
CHESNUT STREET, BELOW SEVENTH,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CARPETINGS
ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETINGS.
By late arrivals we have a full assortment of the BEST ENGLISH MAKES.
JAS. H. ORNE, SON & CO.,
CHESNUT STREET, BELOW SEVENTH.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH AXMINSTERS, ROYAL WILTONS, AND VELVET CARPETINGS,
ALL THE NEW EXHIBITION DESIGNS,
Now in Store and for sale by
JAS. H. ORNE, SON & CO.,
CHESNUT STREET, BELOW SEVENTH.

THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETINGS,
IN GREAT VARIETY OF DESIGN.
OIL CLOTHS,
In Sheets from one yard to eight yards wide.
HENDERSON & CO.'S ALL WORSTED VENETIANS.
JAS. H. ORNE, SON & CO.,
CHESNUT STREET, BELOW SEVENTH,
9 23 mwf2m PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETINGS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
LEEDOM & SHAW,
NO. 910 ARCH STREET,
BETWEEN NINTH AND TENTH STREETS.
We are now opening a full and complete assortment, both Foreign and Domestic, for Fall Sales. 8 27 3mrp

832 CARPETINGS. 832
ARCH STREET.
FALL STOCK NOW OPEN
AT THE
ARCH STREET
CARPET WAREHOUSE
JOSEPH BLACKWOOD,
NO. 832 ARCH STREET,
9 10 2m Two doors below Ninth, South Side.

CLOAKS.
CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS. Every one is talking about the Cloaks at IVENS', No. 23 S. NINTH Street.
CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS. Every new style at IVENS', No. 23 S. NINTH Street.
CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS. Immense bargains at IVENS', 9 21 1m No. 23 S. NINTH Street.

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.
2108 SPRING GARDEN ST. 2110
ELEGANT SIDE-YARD DWELLINGS,
EVERY CONVENIENCE.
APPLY AT LUMBER YARD [9 19 6t*
NO. 2100 RACE STREET.

TO RENT—A GERMANTOWN PROperty, containing eleven rooms, and large lot, situate near Duy's Lane Station. Inquire of D. SCULL, No. 125 MARKET Street, or JAMES ARMSTRONG, GERMANTOWN. 9 19 6t*

TO RENT—A FURNISHED RESIDENCE, located in one of the best neighborhoods in Germantown; beautiful ground and vegetable garden attached. Address "F." at this office. 9 25 3t*

FURNITURE.
JOHN A. BAUER & SON
Have now on hand a large assortment of
ELEGANT AND WELL MADE
FURNITURE,
Which they will sell at greatly reduced prices.
NO. 255 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
9 23 mwf57 18t Above Spruce.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
The great Fertilizer or all crops. Quick in its action, and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.
Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.
Manufactured only by BAUGH & SONS,
Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue, 24smw3p Philadelphia

GERLACH & KLING,
IMPORTERS OF HOCK WINES,
NO. 116 SOUTH SIXTH STREET.
A first-class Restaurant is connected with the Wholesale and Retail Wine House, where patrons may obtain, on accommodating terms, every delicacy the market affords. Patronage solicited. 9 25 3m

CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUtioned against purchasing or negotiating Certificates of Deposit No. 179 for $928, and No. 180 for $868·54, issued by the FIDELITY INSURANCE TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY
To C. H. WADSWORTH.
Parties to whom the same may be offered are requested to give notice at the Company's Office.
9 24 1f No. 421 CHESNUT Street.

AUCTION SALES.

M'CLELLAND & CO (Successors to Philip Ford & Co.), AUCTIONEERS, No. 232 MARKET Street.
SALE OF 1600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,
Sept. 26, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell, by catalogue for cash, 1600 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc.; also, Women's, Misses', and Children's wear, to which the special attention of the trade is called. [9 23

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.
LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On four months' credit,
On Thursday Morning,
September 26, at 10 o'clock, embracing 1000 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles. 9 20 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
September 27, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, 200 pieces of Ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings. [9 21 5t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.,
On Monday Morning,
Sept. 30, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, 700 lots of French, India, German, and British Dry Goods. 9 24 5t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
October 1, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, 1500 packages boots, shoes, balmorals, etc., city and Eastern manufacture. [9 25 5t

SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF THE JOBBING STOCK OF MESSRS. POLLOCK, CASSELBERRY & CO.,
By catalogue, on four months' credit, at 10 o'clock, without reserve,
On Wednesday, October 2.
Particulars hereafter. [9 23 6t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, No. 508 WALNUT Street.
Hold Regular Sales of REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.
Handbills of each property issued separately.
1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.
Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers.
SALE ON MONDAY, Oct. 7,
Will include, by order of heirs, three-story Brick Store and four Brick Dwellings, S. E. corner of Twenty-fourth and Caldwell streets, below Walnut.
No. 726 Lombard street, three-story Brick Dwelling, with four Dwellings in the rear, running through to Cullen street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.
Large Sale at Nos. 139 and 141 S. Fourth street.
HANDSOME FURNITURE, FIRE-PROOF SAFE, MIRRORS, PIANO, FINE MATTRESSES, BEDS AND BEDDING, FINE VELVET, BRUSSELS, AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning, [9 24 2t
At 9 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue.
HANDSOME RESIDENCE AND FURNITURE, VERY FINE MANTEL MIRRORS, ELEGANT PIANO FORTE, FINE OIL PAINTING, HANDSOME ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
27th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 2004 Wallace street by catalogue.
HANDSOME MODERN RESIDENCE.
Previous to the sale of furniture will be sold the handsome modern three-story brick residence, with three-story back buildings. [9 24 2t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.
Sale at No. 1108 Chesnut Street.
BILLIARD TABLES, FIXTURES, AND FURNITURE OF A FIRST-CLASS SALOON.
On Thursday Morning,
At 10 o'clock, at No. 1108 Chesnut street, upstairs, will be sold
5 Phelan's first-class billiard tables, complete.
2 large French plate pier glasses.
Bar counter, cigar case, sofas, cane-seat chairs, gas fixtures, large coal stove, stationery, washstands, elegant medallion velvet carpet, framed engravings, clock, secretary and bookcase, bedstead and mattress, bar furniture, etc.
LEASE AND GOOD WILL.
Also the lease of the premises for two years, and good will. [9 23 3t

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street,
SALE OF SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, FINE CARPETS, MIRRORS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
At 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, a large assortment of superior parlor, chamber, dining-room, and library furniture.
SUPERIOR WATCHES, GUNS, ETC.
On Friday,
At 1 o'clock, at the auction store, will be sold, for account of whom it may concern, 1 gold hunting-case watch, independent seconds, with gold chain; 4 gold English and American lever watches; 2 silver do. do.; 1 gold fob chain; 2 gold guard chains, and 1 vest chain.
FOWLING PIECES.
Also, 2 breech-loading fowling pieces. 9 25 2t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARKET STREET.

CURTAIN ESTABLISHMENT.
The subscribers are now receiving their
FALL ASSORTMENT
OF NEW AND ELEGANT MATERIALS FOR
DRAWING-ROOM, CHAMBER, LIBRARY, AND DINING-ROOM
WINDOW CURTAINS,
LAMBREQUINS, CHAIR AND SOFA COVERINGS, ETC.
Comprising the Latest Importations and Newest Designs and Fabrics, in
RICH PLAIN SATINS,
BROCATELS,
LAMPISADES,
SILK TERRY, COTELINE,
SATIN DE LAINE,
PLAIN WOOL REPS,
NEW STYLE BROCHE AND SATIN STRIPED REPS AND TERRY
French Embroidered Lace Curtains,
The richest imported, and a very large assortment of NOTTINGHAM, SWISS AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, CORNICES, TASSELS, ETC., all of which will be PUT UP when desired, in the newest and most t